

UNESCO aide quits over contract

PARIS (R) — UNESCO Deputy Director General Gerard Bolla resigned Tuesday saying he had a disagreement with Director General Amadou Mahtar Mbow over a contract. Mr. Bolla told Reuters he had wanted to stay on until after next month's crucial meeting of the UNESCO executive board, which will discuss reforms and budget cuts in the wake of Washington's withdrawal from the agency last December. But he said Mr. Mbow was prepared to extend his contract only until the end of April. As a result, he had informed Mr. Mbow on March 28 that he would quit UNESCO Tuesday. The 63-year-old Swiss director general, who has also been the agency's chief spokesman, said: "I am leaving with a feeling that I have given all that I could to UNESCO and that maybe others could do a better job." Mr. Bolla denied there had been any "personal disagreement" with Mr. Mbow.

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New Soviet envoy arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Newly-appointed Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuk arrived in Amman Tuesday and is expected to present his credentials to the Royal Court in the next few days. Mr. Zinchuk, whose most recent post was of the chief advisor at the Foreign Ministry, replaces Mr. Rafik Nishanov, who has been appointed foreign minister for Uzbekistan, the Soviet Union's third largest republic. Mr. Zinchuk, 60, held the post of general consul in San Francisco in the U.S. for nine years, before which he held a senior post at his country's embassy in Washington D.C. The new ambassador, who started his diplomatic career in the early 60s, speaks good English and French. He is married and has two children.

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Masri sends good wishes to Shara'a

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Tuesday sent a cable of congratulations to Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a on the occasion of Syria's Independence Day that falls on April 17 which marks the evacuation of French colonial troops from Syria in 1946. Mr. Masri wished Syria progress and prosperity.

U.N. chief seeks Security Council debate on Gulf

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — As a first step to get negotiations for a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war started, "it is essential that the Security Council extend an invitation to Iran and Iraq to take part in a renewed examination of all aspects of the conflict," Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Monday. In a written report to the Security Council after returning from visits to Tehran and Baghdad April 7 and 8, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that while "it would be unrealistic to ignore the profound distrust that unfortunately exists between the two parties," his discussions in the warring capitals made it clear that "there exists a real basis" for a push toward peace talks.

Shuttle crewmen make unplanned spacewalk

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (R) — Two crewmen of the U.S. space shuttle Discovery made an unplanned spacewalk Tuesday, completing the first part of a two-day effort to salvage a malfunctioning satellite. Jeffrey Hoffman and David Griggs spent a total of three hours in Discovery's open cargo bay attaching two home-made "fingers" to the end of the shuttle's 15-metre robot arm. On Wednesday, Discovery crewmen will use the makeshift device to try to flip an activation switch protruding from the side of the ailing Syncom satellite.

8 servicemen go on trial in Britain

LONDON (AP) — Eight British servicemen accused of spying while stationed at a communications base in Cyprus went on trial Tuesday at London's Old Bailey criminal court. The five airmen and three soldiers face a total of 31 charges of passing classified military secrets which could have been useful to an enemy between Feb. 1, 1982, and Feb. 6, 1984. The men were based at a secret communications centre at Britain's Episkopi military complex in southwest Cyprus.

Israelis detain 3 journalists in Lebanon

BEIRUT (AP) — The Israeli army detained three French reporters for half an hour on Tuesday, then ordered them to leave occupied South Lebanon. The French news agency, Agence France Presse, said that among those detained and ordered out was one of its reporters, Patrick Rahier. The others were Le Monde's Francoise Shippeaux and Le Figaro's Francois Luizet, a reporter at AFP's Beirut bureau said.

U.S.-PLO dialogue essential key to peace, Queen says

Noor urges American support for Feb. 11 accord

DURHAM, North Carolina (Agencies) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday called on the United States to support the joint initiative of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for peace in the Middle East and urged the U.S. to open a dialogue with the PLO.

Speaking to an audience in Duke University's Byrnt Centre, Queen Noor said the Jordan-PLO agreement reached on Feb. 11 offered the final chance for a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should be involved in peace negotiations.

The Feb. 11 agreement, the Queen pointed out, is based on the concept of exchange of land for peace as specifically called for in the 1982 Fez Arab summit resolutions as well as U.S. President

said. "If American policy in the Middle East remains anchored to the exclusive security and territorial expansion of Israel, the future will hold no security for any state in the region."

"If the peace process is to move forward, it is essential that the United States enter into a dialogue with the PLO," she said. "As the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO must participate in the process that determines their future. There can be no solution to the Palestinian problem and final endorsement of the primarily injured party, the Palestinians."

The Queen recalled that the U.S. sought and received the help of the PLO when it needed protection for the American hostages in the American embassy in Tehran in 1979 and said: "Today, peace itself is held hostage, and an American-Palestinian dialogue is the essential key." (Full text of the Queen's speech appears on page 5).

Before the Queen spoke, Duke University's president made a speech welcoming the Queen and praising positive role Jordan has been playing under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein for achieving stability, security and peace in the Middle East.

He also referred to the advances in development and modernisation realised by Jordan over the past years.

On Monday, Queen Noor visited the university's Arab and Islamic Centre and met with its students and professors.

Earlier Monday, the Queen also visited the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics, saying she wants to develop a similar programme in Jordan. She questioned 10 of the school's top students, encouraging them to visit Jordan "and learn about the Arab World."

Other stops on her tour include the Research Triangle Park and the North Carolina School of the Arts in Winston-Salem.

Murphy and Israeli leaders continue talks

TEL AVIV (AP) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who is visiting the Middle East to assess proposals for a new Arab-Israeli peace initiative, met with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin on Tuesday.

Mr. Murphy arrived in Israel on Monday after talks in Jordan with King Hussein. He is scheduled to visit Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia in the next 10 days.

Neither Mr. Murphy nor Mr. Rabin made any public statements after their 90-minute session. Also present at the meeting were Shmuel Goren, the government's coordinator for the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Nimrod Novik, Prime Minister Shimon Peres' political adviser, two senior Israeli military intelligence officers, and U.S. ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis.

Mr. Murphy met Mr. Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Monday. Later Tuesday he was to meet other Foreign Ministry officials, and Tuesday night he was to meet about 30 Palestinian political leaders and journalists from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has suggested that Israel open talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat have also agreed to work together for a solution to the Palestinian problem, but Israel refuses to negotiate

Berri calls for new front against Falangists

BEIRUT (AP) — Cabinet minister and Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabi Berri, saying he had Syria's "full backing," on Tuesday called for the formation of a new alliance to drive Falangist militiamen out of the Sidon area if they do not withdraw peacefully.

Mr. Berri, a member of Lebanon's "national coalition" cabinet and leader of the dominant Shi'ite Muslim militia "Amal," made the statement after a 24-hour visit to Damascus where he met with Syrian officials and his Lebanese allies. He said the meeting also produced agreement to form a "unified command" to bring security to Beirut.

Falangist and rival militiamen battled on Sidon's eastern outskirts on and off Tuesday, and hospital sources said at least six people were wounded on the 19th day of fighting in South Lebanon's largest city.

Two people, wounded in fighting earlier this week died at the Hammoud hospital on Tuesday, raising the casualty toll in the city to 83 killed and more than 375 wounded since March 29.

Israeli troops and their allies in the "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia conducted a raid on the village of Yater in occupied South Lebanon, taking away eight village men and blowing up seven homes.

Mr. Berri said in his statement broadcast on government radio, "there has been agreement on the formation of a unified command to control the deteriorating situation in Beirut."

The return to demarcation lines in Beirut and to random shelling of east and west Beirut is not



MALAWI LEADER IN BRITAIN: state procession through the grounds to Windsor Castle on Tuesday as Dr. Hastings Banda, 87, president of Malawi, travel by royal carriage in visit gets under way (AP wirephoto)

Mubarak 'very, very positive' on meeting Peres, Weizman says

CAIRO (R) — Visiting Israeli Minister Ezer Weizman said President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was "very very positive" when they met Tuesday over suggestions he should meet Israeli Prime Minister Peres.

Well-placed Israeli sources said Mr. Peres wanted the meeting in the first two weeks of May.

Mr. Weizman was talking to reporters on his goodwill mission to Egypt that caused a cabinet split in Israel.

Egypt, according to Egyptian sources, is also anxious to see signs of a response by Israel and the United States to current Arab efforts to restart talks on settling the broader Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian issue.

Bilaterally, meanwhile, Egypt and Israel dispute the tiny enclave of Tabu in Sinai which Israeli holds and Egypt claims.

Mr. Mubarak's chief political and foreign affairs adviser, Osama Al Baz, told reporters Tuesday Mr. Mubarak "is willing to meet

any Israeli personality who may visit Egypt. Mubarak is willing to meet anybody including Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres."

Dr. Baz added, however, that a summit depended on progress in the search for a comprehensive Middle East peace and it was important that the timing be right.

In similar vein, Mr. Weizman told reporters that "a lot of work has to be done" and no-one could deny that there were problems on both sides.

But he said he was sure Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres would meet after the necessary preparations, find what he called a common language and "not only solve problems but develop new ideas."

Mr. Weizman said Egyptian-Israeli relations should be better and that their bilateral Tabu dispute "has to be solved in a certain direction which I shall be conveying" to Mr. Peres.

Informed political sources said Mr. Peres would like a meeting

with Mr. Mubarak ahead of a May 13 meeting with Israeli labour unions where progress with Egypt would bolster his status after the coalition rift over the Weizman mission.

This involved him in a collision with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the Likud bloc in the ruling coalition, who said it usurped his position.

Mr. Shamir opposes talking with the Arabs on the basis of proposals by Egypt and Jordan, which are now being probed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on a tour of the region, that Israel should exchange the occupied territories in exchange for peace.

Mr. Peres got a narrow 13-12 majority for Mr. Weizman to come here in an almost unprecedented telephone ballot of his cabinet.

Both Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir acknowledged bitterness of the brief battle in remarks to newspapers.

Benjedid due in U.S.

PARIS (R) — President Chadli Benjedid was expected to arrive in Washington Tuesday for the first official visit to the United States by an Algerian head of state since independence from France in 1962, the Algerian news agency APS reported.

Mr. Benjedid's visit caps a slow improvement in relations between socialist Algeria and the U.S., whose traditional allies in North Africa have been Morocco and Tunisia.

Besides the Middle East, North Africa and world economic issues, Mr. Benjedid is expected to discuss possible arms purchases. He is due to meet Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger during his two-day visit.

U.S. to allow Algeria to buy arms, page 2

Neves could be kept alive but may never recover

SAO PAULO (R) — Brazil's President-elect Tancredino Neves could be kept alive for months with the help of machines and drugs but his critical condition is practically irreversible, presidential spokesman Antonio Brito said.

He said Mr. Neves, 75, could be kept alive with antibiotics, drugs to control his heart, temperature and circulation, and machines to wash his blood and pump oxygen.

But he would need a miracle to recover, Brito said.

Mr. Neves suffered a relapse last weekend after surgery on Thursday to remove three abdominal abscesses. The operation was his seventh since he fell ill on the eve of his scheduled inauguration on March 15.

Newspapers carried pessimistic headlines Tuesday, saying "Tancredino Nears Death," "Life is Artificial" and "Resistance Ends." Presidential officials gave details of funeral arrangements which have already been made.

"The moment is one of resignation and faith, much faith in God," Mr. Neves' 71-year-old brother Jorge said. Elder brother Octavio, 79 said: "There are only two roads, to health and to eternal rest."

The swearing-in of the government which Mr. Neves had been due to head ended 21 years of military rule but his continued



Tancredino Neves

illness has cast doubt on hopes of a smooth transition to democracy.

Acting-President Jose Sarney was criticised for lack of action which businessmen said was jeopardising economic growth in Brazil, burdened with the developing world's biggest foreign debt of \$100 billion.

The first strike since the new government took office continued Tuesday, with some of the 250,000 metalworkers involved staging sit-ins at the Ford and Volkswagen motor manufacturing factories. The strike started last week to press demands for a shorter working week and more pay. Shares dropped because of uncertainty about the country's future without Mr. Neves at the helm, brokers said.

INSIDE

- * Israelis torture inmates of secret jail in Lebanon, page 2
- * King, Egyptian chief of staff review military ties, page 3
- * Six junked cars sit in the U.S. embassy yard in Beirut, page 4
- * Non-Aligned Movement marks 30th anniversary, page 5
- * Briton Smith claims second Boston race, page 6
- * World Bank chief plans to press for more funds, page 7
- * O'Neill says Gorbachev asked for coexistence, page 8

Under the patronage of
His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture
The Agricultural Trade Association
is honoured to invite all heads of agricultural and economic missions in Jordan to the opening of the First Royal Jordanian Agricultural Show At 4 p. m. Wednesday, 17 April 1985, at the University of Jordan's Farm in the Jordan Valley - Middle Section
Due to time shortage, kindly consider this a personal invitation

U.S. to allow Algeria to buy military equipment

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has approved sales of military equipment to Algeria but the type of arms provided must be consistent with U.S. interests for regional stability, the State Department said.

State Department Spokeswoman Vivienne Ascher told Reuters that Mr. Reagan had decided to expand current U.S.-Algerian military cooperation to include "defence equipment if, and as, the government of Algeria request purchase of such U.S. items."

The announcement came one day before Algerian President Chadli Benjedid was to arrive for a three-day visit to Washington. The Algerian president was reportedly planning to discuss possible arms purchases in a White House meeting with President Reagan Wednesday.

"Algeria has indicated that it wishes to diversify its sources of supply of military equipment," Ascher said. "We would be prepared to consider requests from

the government of Algeria on a case-by-case basis."

Algeria is reportedly keen to reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union, its long-term arms supplier.

The State Department said any such arms purchases would have to be consistent with "U.S. interest for peace and regional stability."

Algeria has long been a rival of its North African neighbour, Morocco, and has supported guerrillas fighting the Moroccan government for the independence of territory in the Western Sahara.

The situation is complicated because Morocco is a close political and military ally of the United States.

Ascher said the administration's move would expand the existing limited military cooperation between the United States and Algeria.

Algeria has purchased 17 C-130 Hercules transport planes since 1981 and has approved a \$50,000 international military education and training programme for Algerian officers.

Ascher declined to specify what military equipment might be available to Algeria but the Washington Post Tuesday quoted the Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Sahnoun as saying Mr. Benjedid was seeking military aircraft and radar.

The Post said the decision marked the first time since Algeria's independence 23 years ago that a U.S. administration had declared the country eligible to obtain defence equipment.

Mr. Sahnoun said the Algerian president was not coming to Washington with a shopping list. "We don't have a specific list of items we want to acquire right away," he told the Post.



MILITARY TEAM: A visiting Pakistani military delegation conferred Tuesday with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. They were briefed by Dr. Badran on the development of Jordanian economy and the country's investment policies as well as the role of Jordanian skilled workers in developing neighbouring Arab countries. The meeting was attended by Pakistani ambassador to Jordan Ehsan Rashid (Petra photo)

Junblatt foresees more war in Lebanon

MOUHTARA, Lebanon (AP) — Struggling through the dark, cool halls of his family's ancestral fortress, Druze warlord Walid Junblatt enjoys showing frescoes depicting past glories of Lebanon's mountain warriors.

"This is the 1860 civil war," he says pointing to a Naif-style fresco, its tiny mustachioed soldiers wielding curved swords as they charge in billowing white shirts and the classic Druze baggy trousers.

"This one is more recent," he says with undisguised pride, pointing to another painting showing a Druze on horseback over a dying French soldier early in this century.

"And this is the flag I once designed for the new Lebanon," he said, producing a red banner with the symbols of his Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). A pick and a pen crossed over a Kalashnikov automatic rifle, all of them surrounded by robust olive branches.

But eight years after the assassination of his father which gave Junblatt the leadership of Lebanon's Druze community, his vision of the country's war-torn present has become increasingly gloomy.

"Ten years," he muttered when asked in an interview about Lebanon's long civil war. He added: "I can still go on for another 10. Fifteen years. I don't know. Nobody knows."

Mr. Junblatt, a tall, gangly man of 37, is a close ally of Syria, a friend of the Soviets and an increasingly vocal critic of the United States. He is also a key power broker in Lebanon's politics, although he is not a member of the cabinet.

hough the Druze make up only about 7 per cent of Lebanon's population.

Mr. Junblatt, and his father, Kamal, before him, have kept the mystical Druze sect in a position of power by allying its militia forces with stronger groups, such as the Syrians, Palestinians and Shiite Muslims.

The soft-spoken Junblatt also represents an astonishing contradiction in Lebanon's politics: He is a cabinet minister in President Amin Gemayel's government, but his men frequently drop shells around the presidential palace from their hill-top positions overlooking Beirut.

His main struggle is against what he terms "the Christian mini-state" north and east of Beirut, which he says the "Christians community has forced, with U.S. and Israeli help, to the detriment of the nation."

Mr. Junblatt, who says he is not a religious man, advocates a unified nation that preserves its Arab identity and its traditionally close links with neighbouring Syria. He puts much of the blame for the stalemate in the 10-year civil war on Mr. Gemayel's inability to bring Falangist right-wingers under control.

A test of Junblatt's own skills may be coming soon, in the Barouk Mountains just south of here, where war could break out between Druze and Falangist militias when Israel's army withdraws from the area.

The Druze, claim the territory historically. The Falangists want to control it because of its strategic location overlooking large Christian communities in South Lebanon.

Earlier Israeli withdrawal, in September 1983 from Lebanon's central Shouf Mountains, sparked a bloody confrontation between the Druze and the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia.

Hundreds were killed and thousands of Christians, who had lived peacefully in the mountains for years, were turned into refugees.

There have been reports that Syria is delivering a new batch of Soviet-made tanks and artillery for PSP combatants, but Mr. Junblatt will not discuss whether he is gearing up for a major showdown in the Barouk.

"I don't know those reports," he said with a broad smile. "I'm only doing my best."

"Once you control Mount Lebanon, you control the whole Lebanon," says Mr. Junblatt. "The Christian Falangists tried that once and failed, but that does not mean they have changed their policies."

He added: "I hope this does not happen again but, you see, this is quite a bloody civil war."

Druze control of the Barouk would suit Syria, which would prefer to have its own allies on the strategic peaks within artillery range of Damascus rather than the Israeli-backed Falangist militias.

Mr. Junblatt, however, forecasts a low-key Syrian role in southern Lebanon.

He rules out Syrian intervention to stop bloody fighting in the southern Lebanese port city of Sidon, saying such a move would trigger an unwanted Syrian-Israeli war.

Assad pledges to safeguard Palestinian rights

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad has renewed his country's pledge to safeguard Palestinian rights.

Speaking at the fourth conference of Syria's "Revolutionary Youth", Mr. Assad said: "We adhere to the rights of the Palestinian people, notably, their rights to self-determination, return to their homes and the establishment of an independent state... and will never bargain on these rights but insist on their restoration."

"We understand peace to mean justice and dignity, but our enemies want it to be capitulation and humiliation for the Arab Nation... these are the elements of our present struggle."

"We will restore our rights and lands but will not beg for them as begging is humiliation in itself," he said.

Mr. Assad's remarks came on the eve of the expected arrival in Damascus of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, currently on a Middle East tour sounding out peace prospects.

Mr. Assad accused the United States and Israel of trying to dominate the Arab region and impose surrender on it.

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Israel tortures inmates of secret Lebanon jail

TEL AVIV — Israel and its local militia allies in South Lebanon are maintaining a secret jail near the border where detainees are held in appalling conditions and subjected to beating and electric-shock torture, according to former inmates and international relief officials in the area.

They say that 70 to 80 prisoners are held in underground cells beneath the former Lebanese army barracks at Khiam, a Lebanese hillside town about four miles from the Israeli border. The barracks is used as a local military headquarters by the Israelis and their auxiliaries. General Antwan Lahad's "South Lebanon Army" (SLA).

Khiam falls well within the "security belt" the Israelis say they intend to maintain, under militia control after their own withdrawal and the secret jail appears to have been reserved for certain categories of "security" prisoners, rather than straightforward guerrilla suspects.

A spokesman for the International Red Cross in Geneva said it had received information that the Israelis were running the centre. Red Cross workers in southern Lebanon had repeatedly asked the Israeli army for permission to see the prisoners but were always turned down. The spokesman said: "We are continuing to appeal to the Israelis."

An official spokesman for the army told The Sunday Times: "The SLA has a prison in Khiam operated solely and independently by Commander Lahad. The Israeli Defence Force is not connected with the prison in any way. To the best of its knowledge, prisoners are not held underground. They receive adequate food and medical attention when needed."

One still-terrified former inmate who spoke in conditions of strict secrecy in a village within the security zone said he had once been a member of the Israeli-backed militia. He was picked up from his home and taken to the Khiam Prison, apparently after having been falsely denounced by an informer.

"I was held for several weeks. You would not believe the conditions," he said. Pointing to burn marks on his fingers, he added: "They tortured me by attaching electrodes to my fingers, with wires linked to a field telephone, the handle of which was then turned. It was agony. The torture was carried out by Lahad's men, but Israeli intelligence officers were present. Apart from the torture, beatings were regular, sometimes carried out on alternate days without even any interrogation. We were crammed into tiny cells measuring only one metre by half a metre."

The existence of the prison has come to the attention of international officials in the area, who hold Israel responsible as the occupying power, for actions carried out by its own officers and by Lebanese allies — The Sunday Times.

Qaboos arrives in Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman arrived Tuesday for two days of talks with Bahrain's ruler that are designed to foster ties between the two Gulf countries and to coordinate their policies on the Gulf war and on the Arab-Israeli problem.

The official media in the Gulf capitals said the talks also will deal with means of settling differences in the Arab ranks.

Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa welcomed the Omani ruler at Bahrain International Airport and accompanied him to Gudaibiya Palace, where the sultan will stay. Bahrain and Oman are members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional economic and defence alliance that also includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The GCC was created a few months after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, and the six countries have stepped up their joint defence cooperation because of the expansion of that war to include attacks on shipping in the Gulf.

According to reports from Muscat, the sultan also is scheduled to visit Jordan on April 23 and Egypt on April 26.

The ruler of Oman was last in Bahrain in November 1982 for the third of the summit conference which the six GCC rulers hold annually. Sultan Qaboos will be hosting the GCC summit to be held next November. Sheikh Isa paid a state visit to Muscat in May 1982.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber, said that the East European leader invited Sheikh Jaber to visit Czechoslovakia.

Kuwait is the only Gulf country that establishes diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia and other Eastern Bloc countries.

Sheikh Sabah said at the end of his meeting with Mr. Choupek that the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue topped topics tackled during the meeting.

Mr. Choupek also delivered a message to Sheikh Jaber from the Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak, the agency said.

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Sudan to change envoys in U.K., U.S. and Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's new military rulers will appoint new ambassadors in London, Washington and Cairo, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Tuesday.

In a despatch from Khartoum it said the present ambassadors had been dismissed and replacements would be announced shortly.

No reason was given for the move, but the ambassador here, Abdul Rahman Soliman was known to be close to Sudan's deposed leader Jaafar Numeiri.

General Mohammad Tewfik Khalil, a member of the new military council in Khartoum, flew in here Tuesday and had immediate talks with President Hosni Mubarak, MENA said.

The new military leader of Sudan, in a major departure from the foreign policy ousted Mr. Numeiri, is seeking closer ties with the Soviet Union, Libya and Ethiopia.

Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredhab told foreign journalists Monday that he had sent messages to these countries saying he wanted relations to be far better than they had been under his predecessor.

Mr. Numeiri, an ally of the United States, repeatedly accused all

three of fomenting unrest in Sudan and supporting rebels in the south.

A central concern of the Cairo government has been that Mr. Numeiri might be succeeded by a Sudanese leadership on close terms with Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi.

Gen. Swaredhab, a 51-year-old career soldier, said in earlier statements that Sudan's relations with the United States would remain close.

He said Monday that a government seat had been reserved for the rebel group fighting in the south, the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

He planned to meet SPLA leader John Garang as part of a drive for national reconciliation in his vast and ethnically-diverse country, he said.

The military, which ousted Mr. Numeiri on April 6, intends to charge an interim cabinet with the day-to-day running of Sudan. But legislative power will remain with the military council pending a promised transition to full civilian power in about a year.

Political sources have said that three seats will be reserved for southerners in the 16-member cabinet.

Swedish aide in Baghdad for talks

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A senior Swedish Foreign Ministry official arrived in Baghdad Tuesday for talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz on the Iraq-Iran war.

A Swedish embassy official said Jan Eliasson, who ranks third in the ministry, would discuss the 54-month-old war, but had no specific proposals to offer during his visit.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme has been the official U.N. mediator in the war since fighting began in September 1980, but the official said Mr. Palme's role was not the reason for the trip.

"The visit was planned last January and has nothing to do with the current situation of the Gulf war," he said.

Mr. Eliasson will leave for home Wednesday and may visit Tehran at the end of this month or the beginning of May, the official said.

He said Mr. Eliasson would also discuss bilateral relations with the Iraqi minister.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar called on the Security Council Monday to invite Iran and Iraq "to take part in a renewed examination of all aspects of the conflict" between the two countries.

Reporting to the council on his visit to Iran and Iraq last week, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said in Iran leaders told him "that since the beginning of the conflict the actions of the Security Council had not been impartial and just."

Ozal, Kohl hold talks

BONN, West Germany (AP) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal had talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday on the May 2-4 Western economic summit and plans to enlarge the Common Market.

Other topics included the state of West-East relations, arms talks between the two superpowers and the situation in the Middle East, a

statement from the chancellery said.

Mr. Ozal arrived in West Germany Tuesday and was scheduled to visit the Hanover Spring Fair later in the day.

He was welcomed with military honours at the Bonn-Cologne Airport after flying in from Ankara.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Kocan
17:10 Cartoons
17:30 Children Programs
18:00 George
18:30 Sport
19:00 Programs Review
19:10 News Programs
19:30 Art
19:40 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Programs Review
21:40 Arabic Series
22:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme: Des chiffres et des lettres
18:30 Cartoons
19:00 News in French
19:10 Microphone
19:30 News in Italian
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Up the Elephant and Round the Castle (Eps. 5)
21:00 Documentary — The Pacific Ocean
22:00 News in English
22:30 Play of the Week: "Hilda"

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW
07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:30 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:30 The Young Sound
15:00 Country Music
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Jordan News
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Over a Cup of Tea
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 News Summary
21:00 Evening Show
21:30 Evening Show
22:00 Evening Show
22:30 Evening Show
23:00 Evening Show
23:30 Evening Show

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz
07:00 News 07:30 Waveguide 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:50 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 What's New 08:40 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Omnibus 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 Report on Religion 10:40 The World Today 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:10 Classical Record Review 11:30 Mainstream 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:10 News 12:15 24 Hours News Summary 12:30 Look Ahead 12:40 Kicking Up the Sawdust 13:00 Cathedral Heritage 13:30 Chessworld 14:00 News 14:05 News about Britain 14:15 Mediterranean Dialogue 14:20 Meridian 14:30 Radio Newsworld 14:35 Nature Notebook 14:50 The Farming World 15:00 Sports Round-up 15:05 World News 15:10 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 Handel and the Orchestra 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:45 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:10 The Pleasures of Seeking 18:30 Yes Minister 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 Rock Salad 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Monitor 20:20 News 20:30 Waveguide 20:40 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Top Twenty 22:00 Outlook 22:30 Pop Session 22:45 Good Books 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Assignment 24:00 News Summary: U.K. Network 00:15 Albums Time 00:45 Recording of the Week 01:20 Book Choice 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:45 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz
07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 Focus 10:55 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Magazine Show 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music USA 23:00 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 00:10 World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* A painting exhibition by Spanish artist James Omar at Alia Art Gallery.

* An exhibition of Works by Samer Tabbara, Osman Alkuz, Omar Hamdan and Gulshan Saleem at Petra Bank art gallery.

* French exposition on Biotechnologies at Yarmouk University.

* A charity bazaar by Islamic Cultural Centre students at Yarmouk University.

* An art exhibition by Italian Zu bi and Delfino Obaidat at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

* "The last years of childhood" at 10:00 p.m. at Cinema Concord in cooperation with the Goethe Institute.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267
American Centre library. 644370
British Council. 636147-8
French Cultural Centre. 637009
Goethe Institute. 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre. 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre. 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre. 639777
Haya Arts Centre. 665195
Husseini Youth City. 667181
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
American Municipal Library. 636111
University of Jordan Library. 843555

MUSEUMS

Falafire Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures.

THEATRE

THEATRE

Ignites by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 637169.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

Service Clubs
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Palestine Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Palmyra Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 816534.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibdeh, 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 625363.
Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Assyrian International Church (Inter-denominational) at Streets in Southern Baptist School in Sweimeh, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:30 Fajr
06:04 (Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:56 Dhuhr
13:15 Jeddah (RU)
19:46 Maghrib
20:33 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53230, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:20 Karachi (PK)
06:30 Sana'a (Y)
06:30 Aqaba (RJ)
06:40 Beirut (KU)
06:45 Jeddah (SV)
06:50 Paris, Damascus (TA)
07:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
07:10 New York, Amsterdam (KL)
07:10 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
07:10 Rome (RJ)
07:15 Beirut (MEA)
07:20 Bangkok (TG)
07:30 Cairo (RJ)
07:30 Madrid, Geneva (LH)
07:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
07:35 Rome (PK)
07:40 Cairo, Damascus (Y)
07:45 Baghdad (RJ)
07:50

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rifai receives Mheilan

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday received at his office Chief Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan who is also the chairman of the board of directors of Jordan's Corporation for the Administration and Development of Orphan Assets. Sheikh Mheilan briefed Mr. Rifai on the corporation's activities. The meeting was attended by the corporation's director general Hajem Al Tell and board member Jamil Barakat.

Dakhqan to open agri culture show today

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agricultural exhibition will be opened Wednesday by Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan at the University of Jordan farm in the Jordan Valley. The exhibition will run for five days and 70 exhibitors will display various agricultural tools, methods, products, machines, techniques, materials and fertilizers. The exhibition is sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Engineers Association.

Masri hosts lunch for Philippines envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri Tuesday gave a luncheon at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in honour of Philippines Ambassador to Jordan Cesar Pastores to mark the end of his term as ambassador in Jordan. The minister and ambassador exchanged speeches on the occasion paying tribute to the growing cooperation between the two countries, particularly in trade affairs. Mr. Masri also presented the ambassador with a token gift in recognition of the ambassador's services and his endeavours to strengthen bilateral ties.

AOAS prepares for international talks on administrative sciences

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation from the Brussels-based International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) held talks here Tuesday with Dr. Nasser Al Sayegh, director general of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) on measures taken to prepare for an international conference on administrative sciences due to be held in Amman in September. A spokesman for the AOAS said that 700 specialists in administrative affairs from various parts of the world will take part in the conference.

The two-member delegation accompanied by Dr. Sayegh visited the Civil Service Commission

in Amman and met with its director Ali Khreis and senior aides with whom they discussed preparations for the projected conference. They also discussed cooperation between Jordanian public administration agencies and the international institute.

The IIAS holds international meetings every three years in which specialists from various parts of the world are normally invited to participate. The IIAS was founded in 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, to work out rational administrative methods, to conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative laws and practices.

Friendship society provides assistance, facilities for the blind

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Speaking about the Friendship Society for the Blind, its president Prince Ra'ad Bin Zaid said, first of all, that he owes thanks to his wife, Princess Majda, for his job. It was Princess Majda who, when approached by the existing president of the society six years ago, suggested that Prince Ra'ad take her place as honorary president. Though he holds no medical qualifications, he accepted the task and immediately started to get things moving in a successful direction.

After many preliminary meetings, Prince Ra'ad recalls, he initiated large-scale field, surveys in 550 villages throughout the country to determine the number of visually handicapped people. "Except for Amman, Zarqa and Irbid, we visited almost every village and towns in Jordan", he told the Jordan Times. Two thousand forms were filled in with basic information and approximately 1,200 visually handicapped people were checked accurately by an eye specialist from the Ministry of Health. The results of this survey revealed that 60 or 70 per cent of these people were found to be over the age of 65. The society then decided to concentrate its efforts on the portion below 25.

Prince Ra'ad said that the main objective of the society is to rehabilitate visually handicapped people in all types of professions. "A blind person, if talented, persistent and capable, can qualify for many jobs", he added. He also said that over 150 visually handicapped people until now have been employed in both private and public sectors, most of them as telephone operators, some as university lecturers, one or two as nurses in hospitals, one in radio broadcasting as a simultaneous interpreter and many others in factories as manual workers.

The aim of the society is also finding new jobs and professions for the visually handicapped and studying job therapy and technology. Prince Ra'ad said that a

Jobs, housing

Besides providing jobs, Friendship Society for the Blind tries to offer flats and housing to needy families. "The society supplies 60 per cent of the down payment", Prince Ra'ad explained, "and the rest is paid by the tenants in instalments."

For the illiterate who are beyond rehabilitation, the society helps to finance the construction of vendor kiosks selling papers, confectionery, pencils and other items. There are presently 27 such kiosks in Amman, Irbid, Aqaba and other towns throughout the Kingdom, Prince Ra'ad said.

The Prince also added that the society gives monthly assistance to poor families depending on blind people who have passed the age of 50.

Medical cases needing operations are also helped in cooperation with the different hospitals, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Development. Prince Ra'ad said that all these institutions have responded very well in helping the society.

In order to increase the education of the young visually handicapped, and thereby to increase their job opportunities, the society is in contact with the three Jordanian universities and has been able to enroll many blind students with a 90 per cent exemption from fees. "It wasn't an easy task", Prince Ra'ad recalls.



Her Highness Princess Basma Tuesday addresses the closing session of a workshop on the role of voluntary societies in meeting the needs of children and adolescents (Petra photo)

Queen Alia Fund workshop urges more services for children, adolescents

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Her Highness Princess Basma Tuesday expressed hope that the results of three-day workshop on "The Role of Voluntary Organisations in meeting the needs of Children and Adolescents" would result in improving the role of voluntary organisations in meeting the needs of children and adolescents.

Princess Basma who was speaking during the closing session of a workshop organised by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF), added that the importance of such a workshop stems from the fact that the participants discussed in detail the needs of children and adolescents. Princess Basma also said that the workshop evaluated the services offered by the voluntary organisations to this sector which forms 65 per cent of the total population in the country.

She stressed that the workshop explored in detail proper planning to ensure the best services to be offered by these voluntary organisations. Princess Basma, who is the chairwoman of the QAJSWF, expressed hope that the workshop would develop the role and programmes offered by voluntary organisations to children and adolescents.

Princess Basma also called on

the private and public sectors to raise the standard of cooperation in voluntary work, development projects and social activities regarding the needs of children and adolescents.

President of the Jordanian Women's Federation in Zarqa, Nadia Boushnaq said that the workshop discussed in detail the psychological, health and social needs of children and adolescents during three stages of their life. She added that the age groups were divided into birth to six years of age, from six to 12 years and from 12 to 18.

Recommendations which centred on the first age group called for encouraging breast-feeding, continuous medical check-ups for children, fighting diarrhoea and requesting the organisations to improve health and safety conditions at kindergartens. Recommendations also stressed the need for supplying children with their basic health needs and increasing the number of kindergartens which offer care for children whose mothers are working.

Recommendations concerned with the age group of six to 12 years called for increasing cooperation between schools and charitable societies with the purpose of offering better services to children. The participants also called

for coordination between government health officials to spread health awareness in schools. An important recommendation stressed the need to create an intellectual atmosphere as well as recreational programmes.

Concerning the needs of the adolescents, the participants focused on the importance of psychological counselling and educational cultural care which should be implemented with the assistance of both the private and government sectors to ensure the absence of juvenile delinquency. They also called for improved health services to spread awareness in adolescents and thereby curb 'unhealthy habits, among them.

Recommendations also called for solving the problems of truancy and illiteracy and participants pointed out the need to encourage outstanding students.

The general recommendations called for establishing an information centre at the QAJSWF in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and the Department of Statistics to offer statistical information and graphs on the activities of local voluntary organisations, to assess the needs of children and adolescents in the country as well as evaluating the implemented projects.

Visiting delegation tours armoured division

King, Egyptian chief of staff discuss military issues

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday conferred at his office at the army headquarters in Amman with General Ibrahim Abdul Ghafour Al Arrabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces and his accompanying delegation.

During the meeting they reviewed topics of concern to the armed forces in Egypt and Jordan. The audience was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defence Zaid Al Rifai, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

King Hussein had earlier met at the headquarters with General Sharif Zaid, the army chief of staff and their aides for discussions on a number of topics concerning the Armed Forces. Earlier in the day, the Egyptian army chief of staff visited the Fifth Royal Armoured Division and met with its commander and senior officers. They reviewed the development of the Armed Forces and modern equipment

and weapons used. The Egyptian visitors viewed a programme for the modification of a modern tank, the Tareq Ibn Ziyad tank, being carried out by the Armed Forces engineering corps and military experts.

Later Gen. Arrabi, accompanied by members of his delegation reviewed a display of modern arms exchanged gifts with the division commander in commemoration of the visit.

The Egyptian delegation arrived here on Sunday on a visit to Jordan at the invitation of Lt. Gen. Abu Taleb. The delegation was received by Sharif Zaid on Monday and toured military positions in Jordan and visited the Martyr's Monument.

Prince Hassan to patronise JDA conference on dentistry in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Fourth Jordanian Conference on Dentistry will open Thursday at the Professional Associations Complex in Amman.

Dr. Walid Maraqa, president of the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the conference has been organised with the aim of upgrading the current situation regarding Jordanian dentists through the exchange of expertise which he said is ensured through such conferences.

Dr. Maraqa said that the conference will discuss 27 working papers and researches on dentistry. He added that Jordanian dentists from Al-Husseini Medical Centre, Yarmouk University, the University of Jordan and from the private sector will be participating

in the two day conference.

A seminar on "Dentists in Jordan: Present and Future", will follow the opening of the conference during which the current status of dentists in Jordan will be reviewed. The seminar will also focus on the needs of dentists in Jordan, the number of graduating dentists as well as creating new job opportunities for these dentists. The future of dentists, which will be determined by development plans which aim to create job opportunities for these newly-graduating dentists, will also be discussed, he added.

All of the concerned researchers on manpower planning and higher education planners as well as organisations and doctors which offer dental services in Jordan will be invited to attend the seminar, Dr. Maraqa said.

Dr. Maraqa also said that recommendations to be prepared by the participants will be submitted to concerned officials in order to create better job opportunities for dentists and to upgrade the dental services offered in the Kingdom.

Dr. Anas Al-Sahli, vice-president of the Jordanian Dentists Association, said that the working paper to be presented by the association includes statistical information on the number of dentists working in the private and public sectors in Jordan and focuses on their distribution throughout the country. He added that such a study will determine the Kingdom's needs of dentists as well as the conditions of dentists until 1990. An exhibition of medical equipment, dental materials and local pharmaceutical products will be held in conjunction with the conference.

Environment Department campaigns to promote the conservation of nature

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "The Environment For All" is the Jordanian slogan for a week-long celebration of Arab Environment Day which starts on April 24. The event aims to raise public awareness in the Kingdom regarding the importance of keeping the environment clean and healthy.

"This event was endorsed in past years by an annual meeting of directors of the environment in the Arab World, held in Tunis," Dr. Soufian Al Tell, director of the Environment Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment said Tuesday.

Dr. Tell told the Jordan Times that in order to raise awareness among community college and school students, special television documentaries and didactic programmes which show the importance of protecting and saving the environment, will be presented during the week-long campaign. "Special exhibitions on methods of preserving the environment will be organised as part of this event," Dr. Tell added.

In support of this national campaign, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has requested the Ministries of Education, Information, Youth and Agriculture to assist the Department of Environment in increasing public awareness and encouraging people to be directly involved in preserving their environment, the director said.

The department has suggested a number of key solutions to be considered as part of the environmental protection campaign. Fighting desertification, soil protection and using agricultural lands to the maximum as well as preserving the forests should be a main theme of the campaign, Dr. Tell said.

Dr. Tell also said that there will be a campaign to gather plastic containers and other rubbish which has been littered all over the country and which weakens the fertility of the soil and is also dangerous to grazing livestock.

Another solution for environmental protection is trying to lessen air pollution caused by car exhausts or through the chemical gases which are a by-product of the phosphate and cement factories, preventing the incineration of rubber and staging campaigns to ban cigarette smoking in public places," Dr. Tell explained.

He went on to say that the protection of our water resources which are being polluted by man and animals is a "must" and he added that garbage trucks should abide by the regulations regarding waste disposal. The department has also called on factories and industries in Jordan to filter dirty water which contains used chemicals before it is disposed off. Dr. Tell made special reference to the industries which throw their waste water into the Zarka River and said that an immediate solution should be found regarding the Zarka River and its water quality.

Dr. Tell stressed that citizens should be aware of the bad habits of throwing cigarettes and empty bottles out of their car windows whilst driving and he described this attitude as "a lack in upbringing which is apt to create such negative trends of behaviour."

He added that the environment preservation campaign will emphasise the implementation of hygiene standards to be adopted by fisheries, butchers and local vegetable markets in the Kingdom.

"In trying to preserve nature and fight pollution, the department has based its programmes on the experiences of

industrial countries which have faced environmental pollution and natural disasters," Dr. Tell added.

He also said that despite the short life span of this department, which started its activities four years ago and which has no scientific machines to measure air pollution, it has managed to preserve nature and has helped make the public more aware of the drastic disasters which could happen if the Jordanian environment is left unprotected.

Dr. Tell praised the governors and municipal officials of the Kingdom for helping the department in protecting nature through their continuous efforts in this field and he expressed hope that the participation of all the citizens will be doubled.

According to Dr. Tell, Jordan was the first country in the Arab World to draw up plans and strategies which deal with the protection of the environment and he added that Jordan has promoted these plans on the national and regional levels. He said that the Arab League and its organisations have helped to promote the Arab World's awareness regarding the importance of a healthy and protected environment.

Dr. Tell expressed hope that schools, community colleges, federations and universities would assist the department in preserving the environment especially since he noted that the rate of pollution is still in its early stages and could be controlled if steps are taken now.

Ministry of Communications issues 1984 statistical report

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanians mailed 35,134,107 postal items, mostly letters, during the year 1984, according to the Ministry of Communications' annual statistical report.

The report said that the volume of outgoing mail reached 23,794,322 postal items while the incoming reached 38,329,870 items.

Total posted packages handled by the ministry amounted to 67,786 which makes the grand total of all items handled by the ministry numbered 97,158,299 items, 6 million in excess of 1983, the report said.

The report said that the ministry's actual income for basic postal services reached JD 1,875,705 compared with JD 1,776,761 in 1983.



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Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**
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 Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMEH**
 Senior Editor: **KAMU G. KHOURI**
 Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
 Telephone: 666328, 666245 Telex: 21497 ALKAIJO
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Committed to Palestinians

IN THE current political moves to solve the Palestinian problem, Jordan's role is closely connected to the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights and aspirations. Jordan cannot serve as a substitute for or act as a guardian of the Palestinian people despite the fact the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is a special one determined by both sides with their own free will. No other party, Arab or otherwise, has the right to object to this relationship, its form or extent, nor do others have the right to appraise it within Arab or international political games.

We understand that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's current trip to the Middle East is an "exploratory" one. But the American envoy will no doubt have ideas of his own to put forward to the Arabs and Israel at some stage. When and if he does, Jordan and the PLO will be the first to listen. This is the gist of what Yasser Arafat said in a Gulf newspaper interview published during the PLO chairman's stay in Amman last week.

As far as we in Jordan are concerned, our role is basically limited to getting the U.S. government to talk to the Palestinians and give them their right to self-determination and statehood. And we can only judge international peace moves in the light of their respect and guarantee of those aims. The U.S. is not only a superpower as far as the Middle East is concerned: it is Israel's paymaster and benefactor, and it is the international umbrella under which unrestrained and aggressive Israeli behaviour flourishes and thrives.

This is a fact that not only Jordanians but also many others believe in. So clarity and rationality are called for in assessing the progress of moves towards finding a settlement to the Palestinian problem, and we ask realism from all to attain peace and stability in this part of the world.

It cannot be that difficult to understand Jordan's position on this issue. Our political moves will remain committed to the Palestinian will and outlook, regardless of all that is said and done against us. The Americans — even the Israelis — know that it is the Palestinians who should have the final word in their own affairs. Why should they, or anybody else, want to indulge in a make-believe diplomacy that could not work or ever produce solid results?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Freeing Palestinian detainees

THE INTERNATIONAL Jurists Federation has demanded that Israel should immediately release all the Palestinian detainees who it transferred from Lebanon to Israeli jails. The demand came in the wake of an international condemnation of Israel's move which constitutes a flagrant violation of international laws. But it is doubtful that Israel will respond favourably to this demand and therefore a firmer international stand vis-a-vis Israel's actions is now required to force it to free the detainees without any conditions.

If the international community fails to achieve the release of the Arab detainees, then it will have paved the way for a more serious and organised act of terrorism to be committed by Israel later on. The international community should not seem incapable of carrying out a meaningful action that can put an end to Israel's atrocities and end the sufferings of the Arab people.

International intervention is required to put an end to Israel's disregard to world public opinion and violations of international laws and principles. What is surprising is that the United States, which continues to call for international measures to counter terrorism has not lifted a finger to stop Israel's repressive actions and help release the detained Arabs from Israeli jails.

Al Dustour: Consequential visit

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT Chadli Benjedid Tuesday leaves for Washington for talks with American leaders on political and economic issues and also about commercial and armament affairs. Needless to say that the political side of the talks will have the lion's share including the central Arab issue which is the Palestine problem, and all the side issues stemming from that problem.

It is expected that the Algerian president's words will be listened to attentively in Washington in view of the status his country enjoys in the international arena particularly in "Third World" affairs. The Jordanians and Palestinians have realised this fact and a joint delegation visited the president on the eve of his U.S. visit to provide him with a complete and clear picture of the situation in the region and present a clearer version of the Jordanian-PLO Feb. 11 agreement.

Benjedid's visit to the U.S. comes in the wake of two others made to Washington by the heads of state of Egypt and Saudi Arabia who also conveyed to the American administration the Arab point of view with regard to the Middle East question and means of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict on an honourable basis.

Sawt Al Shaab: New Iranian attack?

REPORTS ABOUT massing of Iranian troops along the border with Iraq indicate that the Iranian regime is intent on pursuing its adventure in the region. This means that the Iranian leaders have not yet learnt from the past lessons when they saw their young men falling in thousands without achieving any result and fulfilling any objective.

The huge massing of troops along the border means that Iran is determined to launch another attack with the aim of seizing control of a foothold in Iraqi territory and the purpose of harming the morale of the Iraqi armed forces and the Iraqi people. The new attack, if it comes, reflects the despair of the Tehran regime after so many defeats in five years of futile fighting.

Launching another offensive across the border against Iraq means that the Iranians are determined to cause more destruction and sufferings for their own people. For Iraq, it is a duty to defend its soil, and its people are forced to protect themselves against aggression. But the Iraqis are defending Arab soil and the Arab nation too and this requires from other Arab countries to extend a helping hand to Iraq.

If the Iraqis suffer a setback then the whole Arab nation will lose. Any failure on the part of Iraq to repel the new aggression would certainly lead to a great disaster to the Arab World.

Six junked cars sit in the U.S. embassy yard

By Samir F. Ghattas
Associated Press

BEIRUT — Six junked cars sit in the yard before the bombed-out skeleton of what two years ago was the U.S. embassy. In a ground-floor room, once the embassy's coffee shop, Mousa Shoukr is busy sanding a car in preparation for painting.

The room where the 25-year-old Druze works was once closed off by a wall, but now it is open, facing a side street that runs into the broad boulevard known as the corniche which winds along the seafloor in mostly Muslim west Beirut.

In the early afternoon of April 18, 1983, a suicide driver sped an explosive-laden van into a semi-circular driveway between the two streets and detonated it at the building's entrance, ushering in an era of bombings aimed at Americans and their allies.

The blast collapsed the central core of the eight-story building, killing 63 persons, including diplomats, visa applicants and people strolling along the corniche. Seventeen Americans were among the dead.

But Mr. Shoukr said the building's past did not concern him when he was looking for a place to open a car paint shop.

"I didn't have a store in Beirut before," he said. "I picked up this

place because there were no other places available."

He added, however, that he took a certain satisfaction in the location because the candy store he previously ran in the mountain village of Kaifoun was destroyed by bombardment from U.S. forces and the Lebanese Army in late 1983.

He said he believed the store was hit by guns of the battleship USS New Jersey, one of several ships which fired into mountain villages of the mystical Druze sect in support of the Lebanese army or the U.S. Marines then stationed at Beirut Airport.

"The New Jersey and the army have fouled up my candy store, so here I am now, staying here," he said.

Mr. Shoukr, dressed in dirty beige overalls as he sanded a Renault, said he opened the shop seven months ago. A Backsmith moved at about the same time, taking over an adjacent ground-floor room.

On the other side of the embassy, where the consular section used to be, a man who identified himself as Salim has set up an office to run the junkyard he established in the embassy's front yard.

Salim, who refused to talk about his business, had six wrecked cars in the yard, which he has fenced in. He also has put up a white steel

gate across the former visa section.

Mr. Shoukr said no one has ever asked him what he was doing at the building. "Nobody spoke to me or came by, I don't think anyone will come, either," he said, smiling.

After the explosion, the U.S. government leased a nearby building for use as an embassy. But no U.S. diplomats have come to West Beirut since a car bombing of an

embassy annex building in the Christian suburb of Aukar east of Beirut last September.

At least fourteen people died in the Aukar bombing.

Between the two embassy explosions — on Oct. 23, 1983 — two suicide truck bombers attacked U.S. Marine and French paratrooper headquarters in Beirut, killing nearly 300 American and French servicemen.

"Jihad Islami," whose name

translates to Islamic holy war, claimed responsibility, in anonymous telephone calls, for the embassy bombing in west Beirut and the three subsequent attacks.

The group is believed to be made up of Shi'ite Muslim extremists loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, but some Western intelligence sources say "Jihad Islami" may be a code name used by several Anti-American groups.

At the site of the original bombing, twisted iron rods and some concrete chunks still hang off the building. Most of the metal door and window frames have been stolen, but steel support pillars — installed during rescue operations to prevent a further collapse — are still in place.

Nothing remains of the rose garden and a flag pole from which a huge American flag flew when the embassy was functioning.



Leftist takeover in Mexico is unlikely

By Mary Powers

Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Washington fears leftist revolution in Central America could engulf Mexico, threatening their 2,000-kilometre border, but most diplomats and political analysts here say the chances of this are negligible.

President Reagan said recently: "We face the risk that 100 million people from Panama to our open southern border could come under the control of pro-Soviet regimes and threaten the United States with violence, economic chaos and a tidal wave of refugees."

A March Reagan administration paper said a Soviet-aligned Central America would result in "additional platforms for regional subversion and Communist expansion north to Mexico."

But diplomats and analysts interviewed here said conditions do not exist at present for guerrilla warfare in Mexico. For at least a decade activists have preferred to work within a system which offers channels to express their demands.

"Mexico has a system very different than those of Central America, where governments have generally responded with force," said Sergio Aguayo of the Colegio de Mexico.

"The Mexican government has

used co-optation, negotiation and, as a last resort, repression to prevail against opponents."

For 36 years, Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has withstood challenges to the intricate political system it controls, neutralising opponents with a subtle mixture of consensus and repression.

"The difference between Mexico and Central America," PRI Spokesman Juan Saldana told Reuters, "is that the PRI is the party of the majority — it is the big negotiating table of Mexican society where all social classes are represented."

The PRI has not eliminated the glaring inequalities between Mexico's rich and poor, helping to fuel speculation that the country is fertile ground for leftist revolution.

But one Western diplomat commented: "The Mexican government has more control than in Central America because it is a lot more subtle in the way it handles things."

The PRI, a party with roots in Mexico's own bloody revolution of 1910, incorporated labour and peasant organisations into its ranks soon after its founding in 1929.

"The PRI has included many of the demands of the left in its programmes," Mr. Aguayo said, adding that in many cases this has led leftist parties to ally with the PRI against "U.S. imperialism."

The PRI also gave a secondary role to the Mexican armed forces,

unlike in Central America where most countries have been dominated by the military.

"Although the military is strong it has no pretensions for power so there is virtually no chance for a repressive military takeover with a consequent radical response from a leftist movement as in Central America," said one diplomat.

The Mexican army, charged largely with civil works programmes, coordinates closely with local governments and the Interior Ministry in keeping a close watch on any suspected subversive activity, a Western military expert said.

The armed forces have always proved loyal to the government, even during the 1968 student movement which was crushed by the army's massacre of hundreds of demonstrators in the Plaza of Tlatelolco here.

As a result of that movement, the government was forced to implement a series of reforms making it easier for opposition parties to participate in a political system which had virtually been exclusive terrain of the PRI.

"Many of those who were in the streets in 1968 are today sitting in the legislature," Mr. Saldana said.

Some analysts said the absence of widespread unrest as Mexico suffers the worst economic crisis in its history was a credit to the PRI. Pro-government unions have cooperated with austerity by accepting wage increases far below the inflation rate rather than calling strikes.

But diplomats and analysts agreed the right has benefited from discontent over the crisis, especially among the hard-hit middle class.

The right-wing National Action Party (PAN) has won municipal elections in several northern states and is likely to challenge the PRI strongly in the north in next July's state elections.

"The argument of U.S. conservatives that Central American revolution will spread to Mexico because there is an economic crisis here is simplistic," Mr. Aguayo said.

But Jorge Castaneda, a professor at Mexico's National Autonomous University and commentator for Proceso magazine, said the government could face increased domestic strife as it was forced to impose harsher measures to bring down inflation and reduce the budget deficit.

Mr. Castaneda said the military could progressively be called on more to help enforce the measures or the situation could degenerate into chaos. However, neither of these scenarios would necessarily favour a historically weak and divided Mexican left.

"The Mexican system is very fragile — it is like a brick wall with nothing holding it together," Mr. Castaneda said. "You can remove one or two bricks but if you remove too many eventually the wall could be tumbling down in chaos."

Peru seeks a way out of its troubles

From Reuter

LIMA — Peru has seen its economy sapped by falling prices for mineral exports, rebel sabotage, floods and a foreign credit squeeze.

Here are the main facts about the country:

Population: 19 million of whom five million live in the capital, Lima. Most Peruvians are of mixed Spanish and Indian descent (Mestizos) although some pure Indians remain in the Andean Mountains and there are native tribes in the eastern jungle. The predominant religion is Roman Catholicism. Spanish, the official language, is the mother tongue of 70 per cent of the population and Quechua of 25 per cent. The remainder speak a variety of tribal languages. Literacy is 85 per cent.

Geography: Situated on the Pacific coast of South America, Peru has a total surface of

1,285,215 square kilometres divided into three main regions: A desert coastal strip, the Andean mountain range and the upper reaches of the Amazon jungle. It borders Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south.

Armed forces: 135,000 men. The 75,000-strong army, equipped with 405 tanks, has two armoured divisions, a jungle division and eight infantry and mechanised divisions.

The air force has 40,000 men and 91 combat aircraft including Soviet Sukhois and French Mirages. The navy has two cruisers, two frigates, 10 destroyers and 12 submarines. (Source: International Institute for Strategic Studies).

Economy: Per capita income: 900 dollars. Gross domestic product: 17 billion dollars. Foreign debt: 13.5 billion dollars. Leading exports: oil, copper, silver, zinc.

Exports (1984): 3.1 billion dollars. Tradesurplus: 1.0 billion dollars. Oil exports of 60,000 barrels a day were largest source of foreign currency. Two out of three workers lack a full-time job and real wages have fallen by half since 1973. Inflation is at a record 129 per cent a year.

Modern History: Peru won independence from Spain in 1821 thanks to the Argentine liberator, General Jose de San Martin. Its modern history has been marked by alternating periods of civilian and military rule. In the last 50 years, there have been six military and five civilian presidents. The last civilian president to serve out his constitutional term was Manuel Prado (1939-1945).

In 1968, General Juan Velasco Alvarado seized power and installed military government. He pushed through a programme of nationalisation, expropriation of foreign companies and Agrarian

reform before being ousted by another general, Francisco Morales Bermudez, in 1975. The slumping economy and the military's waning prestige prompted President Morales to steer the country back to civilian rule, handing over power in July 1980 after democratic elections.

Centrist politician Fernando Belaunde Terry, toppled in the 1968 coup, returned to the presidency and embarked on a programme of liberalising the economy, including a dramatic reduction in tariffs. Since 1980, Peru has been the scene of insurgency by the Maoist guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (shining path). Their campaign has cost more than 4,300 lives.

The election mark the first time since 1912 that a democratically chosen government hands over to an elected successor. The country is a member of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and the five-nation Andean Pact.

Hawke tries to restore confidence in sinking Australian dollar

By David Skinner

Reuter

SYDNEY — That sinking feeling that hits most floating currencies sooner or later has now taken toll of the Australian dollar, forcing Prime Minister Bob Hawke to spring to the defence of his Labour government's economic management.

Mr. Hawke went on the offensive with a series of interviews and speeches last week aimed at reassuring an anxious foreign exchange market which has been dumping the home currency in unprecedented fashion over the last two months.

The dollar dropped more than 20 per cent from the beginning of February to an all-time low of 64.10 U.S. cents just before Easter, taking some of the shine off treasurer (finance minister) Paul Keating's proudest achievement — floating the currency in December 1983. It is now at around 67 cents.

The pound sterling has strengthened to 1.86 Australian dollars compared with 1.40 at the start of the year.

Thirteen months ago the Australian dollar was worth around 95 U.S. cents and in the early 1970s, when exchange rates were fixed, it cost almost 1.50 U.S. dollars to buy.

Foreign exchange dealers have welcomed Mr. Hawke's efforts to clarify his leaving government's policy but said they believe the outlook for the dollar remains uncertain. "Whether the reassurances will boost the dollar remains to be seen," one trader said.

Despite successfully managing the economy and introducing a number of measures to loosen controls in his first two years in office, Mr. Hawke has run up against a number of economic and political problems in the past few months that have sapped market confidence in the Australian dollar, the dealers said.

Among the financial factors are Australia's burgeoning current account balance of payments deficit and a foreign debt of some 40 billion dollars (27 billion U.S.).

In February, these worries were compounded by a string of events that sent the dollar tumbling by 18 per cent in less than three weeks.

These included the government's abandoning of money supply growth targets, its backdown on providing land support

for U.S. MX missile testing in nearby waters, doubts about wage restraint and a spate of industrial disputes.

Fears that Mr. Hawke will not be able to hold the line against the free-spending left wing of his party or union wage demands remain strong, particularly outside Australia, they said.

"If Hawke loses control on spending or wages, who knows where the dollar will drop to," one dealer said.

Worries also persist that the benefits to Australia's trade competitiveness from the dollar's depreciation may be dissipated in wage increases, despite Mr. Hawke's assurances that the government is looking at ways of preventing this.

Under Australia's system of indexing salaries to consumer prices, inevitable price rises for imports may feed through to wages and nullify the benefits of cheaper exports in world markets.

These perceptions are tending to outweigh the positive omen for the dollar — interest rates here are at their highest for over two years and the economy is still recovering strongly.

Some dealers see some recovery next month when a large government bond tender could lift demand for Australian dollars if Japanese investors are attracted by the cheap currency and high interest rates.

A possible government economic statement next month on planned spending cuts in the present financial year, foreshadowed last week by Mr. Hawke, could also boost confidence in the currency if it shows ministers are serious about restraining federal spending, the dealers said.

But they said the greatest boost to the dollar would come if there was a rally in the prices of Australia's traditional commodity exports, such as wheat, sugar and metals.

International prices of these exports have suffered in recent years because of an excess of world supply over demand and the speculative attraction of the U.S. dollar.

The recent decline of the American currency on world markets has also fuelled a belief that the Australian dollar may now have bottomed out.

Since Easter, the dollar has settled into a steady pattern around 66 or 67 U.S. cents and ended the week's trading here at 67.08 cents.

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'No country can assure its security by military might'

Queen Noor urges Washington to open dialogue with the PLO

Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday started a three-day visit of the U.S. state of North Carolina, where she toured a number of academic institutions including Duke University, where she delivered a speech on the current Middle East situation and peace efforts aimed at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Following is the full text of the speech:

I AM delighted to have this opportunity to spend a few days here at Duke University, and wish to express my thanks to those who have sponsored my visit.

The Major Speakers Committee of the Student Union, the International Studies Centre, the Islamic and Arabian Development Centre, and the Women's Studies Centre. We deeply appreciate your warm welcome. We feel completely at home.

Duke University has earned a reputation as the most prestigious University in the south. Its intellectual vigour in the sciences was a primary force in the creation of Research Triangle Park — now a major brain centre of industrial research in the United States.

Duke has concentrated on complementing its focus on the sciences with a parallel emphasis on the humanities. This balance in educational purpose appears to be characteristic of North Carolina even at the level of its secondary school planning. I am told that in Durham, you established the first public high school in the United States devoted to science and mathematics; and in Winston-Salem, the only American public high school dedicated to the arts.

This holistic approach to education represents that which is essential to the design of a new, secure, and prosperous future for mankind. I remember reading, during my architectural studies at Princeton, a lecture given by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1939. He said: "science can give us only the tools in a box, but of what use to us are miraculous tools until we have mastered the human cultural use of them? We do not want to live in a world where the machine has mastered man; We want to live in a world where man has mastered the machine."

These words were particularly relevant to my generation in the late sixties. We grew up under the frightening shadow of global annihilation, and were the first to confront the awesome challenge of responsibility and choice in a nuclear age. The vital issue for us was to learn how to reshape our endangered world. We rejected the destructive potential of modern technology, turned our backs on the debris of a plastic and polluted landscape, moved from urban isolation to our own rural communities, and carried flowers instead of guns as the weapons of our revolution.

My generation of students did not "rebel" against the American system. We did not seek blindly to ravage the political, economic, and social orders, but rather to humanise them — to make the reality of American life synonymous with the promise of American ideals.

Many of the changes effected in that decade have since been institutionalised, socially, and legally, and have transformed the quality of American national life. They reaffirmed and reinvigorated the American tradition of caring; of morality and accountability in politics; of compassion and social responsibility in the corporation; of equality in em-

ployment, opportunity, and access to public services; of protective concern for the environment; of education dedicated to the achievement of a humane international order; and of vigour in the pursuit of policies that project the American commitment to life, to liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Today, two decades later, another generation of young men and women face the same challenge of responsibility and choice. Although often labelled the "me" generation, American students today remain committed to the worldwide struggle for justice and human rights.

Many of my generation, through years of searching experience, have found the middle ground. We seek the benefits of science technology and material wealth; but we also maintain our commitment to the ethical and moral values upon which the survival of our world and all its benefits depend.

My life in Jordan has convinced me of the critical importance of moral and legal principles in the pursuit of peace and security in our time. I live in a region that has experienced in less than four decades the disasters and upheavals of five wars, all fought as a result of the Arab-Israeli conflict over the human and territorial rights of the Palestinian people. I have witnessed the threatening repercussions of widening conflict and violence and the subsequent rising tide of extremism and radical fury. I fear we are now caught in the eye of a potential global conflagration.

The choice of war or peace for us is an urgent issue that must be decided today not tomorrow. The responsibility for that choice rests not only on Arabs, Palestinians, and Israelis, but also on the entire international community — particularly the United States, which has exerted an increasingly pivotal influence on events in the region since the creation of Israel in 1948.

The world can no longer afford war. Technology has transformed our planet into a global village, where all may enjoy the blessings of science and industry, but where all are equally endangered by the magnified impact of conflict and warfare, in this age of MX missiles and "Star Wars." Every regional conflict harbours the seeds of total war that could threaten the very survival of civilisation.

We in Jordan are acutely aware that no country today can assure its security by military might.

While we are realistically concerned about strengthening our defence capabilities, we know that the only lasting security can result from a just and durable peace.

In our region, for almost forty years, Israel has pursued a policy of military activism and territorial expansion in the name of security. It has reaped, instead, greater insecurity. Today, in assessing the extent of its dismal failure, Israel need only consider its rash excursion into Lebanon, where, in pursuing one adversary, it has only created another.

The choice is clear. We can allow the confrontation and bloodshed to intensify, and risk the expansion of regional conflict into a Third World War. Or, we can join together in a concentrated new effort to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. We can move with good will and active diplomacy into negotiations for a comprehensive peace; or we can continue to suffer the inevitable failure of crisis management policies.

Palliatives never effect a cure. The political exercise undertaken at Camp David, while it produced a separate peace between Egypt and Israel, treated only one symptom of the basic problem. It failed to address the heart of the Middle East dilemma — the long struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their human and territorial rights. In consequence, it did not achieve comprehensive peace.

Another war followed — and the subjugation of another people — in the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and its extension into a three-year military occupation of another land where it has no moral or legal right to be.

Israel must face reality. War will never win it the peace it must have to secure its future. Israel must face the irradicable human presence of millions of Palestinians resolved to regain their rights to self-determination in their ancestral homeland. Israel must make its choice: Either continued conflict or permanent peace and security, either existence with honour or the total disintegration of its national morality.

The Palestinians and the majority of Arab states have come to terms with the challenge and reality of Israel. In the past decade, we have made our choice. There is today a heightened Arab will to reach a peaceful settlement with Israel based on equal justice and security guarantees.

The evolution of realism in Arab political thought is historic, and should be better appreciated by our friends in the West. You may recall that after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, the Arab summit at Khartoum declared itself against negotiations, recognition, or coexistence with Israel.

This may seem incomprehensible to you. But had you ever experienced injustice so profound as that perpetuated upon the Palestinians in 1948 — when a million were driven from their homes by the creation of the state of Israel — you would understand the Arab reaction.

This initial injustice was compounded in 1967 by Israel's military expansion into the rest of Palestine — where a million and a half other people fell under occupation. For years the painful reality remained too intense to allow compromise.

In time, however, many Arab states came to accept what Jordan had long realised: That Israel was a fact of life in the Middle East. Translating this realisation into political action, Arab leaders at Fez in 1982 unanimously adopted an eight-point plan to achieve a peaceful and permanent resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Building upon the Fez summit plan and also upon President Reagan's proposal of 1982, both of which are based on the ex-



change of territory for peace, we have structured an initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace. It is an initiative that holds enormous promise, if it is received with the trust and good will with which it has been formulated and offered. I refer to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord concluded in February between the government of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation — which is recognised by the majority of nations at the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

This accord represents a historic and unprecedented opportunity to resolve the Middle East conflict. For the first time, Jordan, and the PLO have agreed to move together towards the achievement of a peaceful and just settlement. Together, we have formulated a joint diplomatic framework for a negotiated peace based on the principles of international law. Specifically, the Jordanian-Palestinian accord calls for an exchange of territory for peace as defined in United Nations and Security Council resolutions.

It calls for the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, to be exercised within the context of a proposed confederation of Jordan and Palestine.

We regard an international peace conference as the most effective forum for the negotiations required to achieve a just and permanent settlement. Since the issue is of worldwide concern, we believe that the peace and security we seek call for international as well as Arab and Israeli involvement and commitment.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation.

The Jordan-PLO accord reaffirms the special relationship that always existed between the Jordanian and Palestinian people. Supported by the majority of Arab states, it is a sincere expression of the Arab will to make

peace with Israel, requiring a reciprocal Israeli will to make peace with the Palestinians and the Arab states directly involved in the conflict.

Moreover, our formula embodies a common consensus for peace that has been advanced in different forms by Arab, American, European, and International initiatives, all of which call for an exchange of territory for peace and comprehensive security guarantees. The common denominator that permeates the Fez plan, the Jordan-PLO accord, the Reagan initiative, the Venice Declaration of the EC, and other peace proposals is the principle set forth in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

The resolution clearly emphasises the United Nations principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and calls for Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and recognised borders, and a just resolution of the Palestinian problem.

King Hussein, who actively participated in the formulation of Resolution 242, was assured by the United States that it would be implemented within six months of its adoption. Eighteen years and two wars later, it remains unimplemented.

We now have before us a new, perhaps final, opportunity to realise our common desire for peace and stability in the Middle East. The Jordanian-Palestinian accord merits the collective support of the international community, if it is matched by a positive response from the United States and Israel. We cannot make peace on our own. One party alone cannot terminate the dispute.

We believe that the United States has indispensable and pivotal role to play in Arab-Israeli reconciliation. We are aware of America's paternalistic relationship with Israel, but we believe that America also values its friendship with the Arabs. We perceive the United States as holding a dual responsibility in the Middle East, and that it is in its own interest to actively pursue an evenhanded approach that deals with Palestinian and Israeli concerns alike.

The peace we seek — the peace that would endure — can only be based on balance, reciprocity, and justice. Central to the Arab position are moral and legal concepts that are dear, even inviolable, to the American people. But we have been disappointed by the tendency of the United States to be selective in the application of the principles and values it has championed for over two centuries.

We look to the United States to act as an honest broker for peace — for the sake of all nations. If American policy in the Middle East remains anchored to the exclusive security and territorial expansion of Israel, the future will hold no security for any state in the region.

From time to time throughout the years, we have been encouraged by indications of an earnest American will to achieve just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The most recent, as offered in the Reagan initiative, expressed a new American realism, not only in reaffirming the principles of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, but also in emphasising the centrality of the Palestinian problem.

In presenting his initiative, President Reagan also expressed America's awareness of its responsibility in the peace-making process, when he said:

"Our involvement... is not a matter of preference; it is a moral imperative. The strategic importance of the region is well known... I recognise that the United States has a special responsibility. No other nation is in a position to deal with the key parties to the conflict on the basis of trust and reliability."

Encouraged by these words, we sincerely believed that the road is to be paved with more than good intentions. Two and a half years later, we look to the United States for a similar commitment in making a clear and substantive response to the Jordan-PLO accord.

If the peace process is to move forward, it is essential that the United States enter into a dialogue with the PLO. As the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO must participate in the process that determines their future. There can be no solution to the Palestinian problem without the participation and final endorsement of the primarily injured party, the Palestinians.

The United States sought and received the help of the PLO when it needed protection for its hostages in Iran. The PLO quickly responded. Today, peace itself is held hostage, and an American-Palestinian dialogue is the essential key.

The Jordanian-Palestinian accord is a basic framework that has opened a new, important door. But a negotiating process cannot begin until all parties concerned, including the United States and Israel, express their readiness to enter this door. Beyond it lies the prospect of peace, where, with trust and good will, every difference can be settled.

Israel must make a responsive move, from mild expressions of interest to an active will for

peace. While some Israeli government officials may profess agreement on the exchange of territory for peace, they repeatedly reject self-determination for the Palestinian people. We continue to hear statements from others in the Israeli cabinet indicating a determination to hold on to the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Since 1967, Israel has created hard facts on the ground to serve its goal of expansion, by following a policy to keep the land and depopulate it of its Arab inhabitants. Israel has increasingly oppressed and demoralised the Palestinian people through arbitrary detention and imprisonment, forced expulsion, destruction of personal property, collective punishment, and other illegal practices.

To date, Israel has established over 190 Jewish colonies in the West Bank and Gaza. It now controls 52 per cent of the land and 80 per cent of the water resources. Less evident that the building of settlements but as calculated in purpose are Israel's expanded activities in the construction of roads and military installations, and the establishment of nature reserves, state lands, and public facilities — all on expropriated Arab land. Other measures being imposed, such as crop restrictions, have seriously damaged the Palestinian economy. With each day that passes, Israel purposefully constructs further obstacles to peace.

There are many people in Israel, however, who responsibly seek a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on international law, a poll taken last month indicated.

If the Middle East is ever to enjoy genuine and lasting peace, all the concerned parties have to move closer to, and we mutually fortified by this emerging middle ground that sees equal rights and justice as the only logical foundation for a lasting peace.

The deadlock between Palestinian recognition of Israel's right to exist and Israel's recognition of Palestinian territorial and human rights must be broken.

We in the Arab World have a long experience in pluralism, in coexistence with other peoples. We welcome resuming this tradition with the Jewish people if our rights are not violated and our dignity is respected. We have advanced the framework for peace. Israel must make the historic decision to live with its environment rather than continue to fight against it. We cannot continue to expend our precious — resources — human and material — on a conflict no one can afford. The youth of Israel and the Arab World, like young people everywhere, do not want war.

Born in this nuclear age, they look upon war as the arch enemy... And they deserve the national leadership that will do all in its power to leave them the legacy of a secure and peaceful world.

I view the Middle East as a microcosm of the world, where every universal experience of our century is reflected, and where every human potential for the future, good or bad, is expressed. I believe that if the Middle East

chooses peace and achieves it, the hopes of all people denied peace in this world will be vitalised.

In my own journey between America and the Arab World, I have been reinforced in my belief that both our peoples are not only capable but anxious to achieve the peace that all in our region deserve. The American principles of justice, freedom and equality — upon which that peace must be constructed — are values that Arabs hold very dear. To so many people who have been denied them, they have tremendous and urgent meaning. I do not believe there is anyone in our part of the world who has not been inspired by the absolute promise of America's Declaration of Independence, who has not been sustained by the reaffirmation of its principles by many great Americans since then.

We remember President Woodrow Wilson, who in 1918 offered his compassionate vision of a new world order. He spoke on behalf of the American people in articulating the concept of self-determination for all peoples, and declared it "an imperative principle of action which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

We remember President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, in 1945, after a war fought in defence of freedom, expressed America's awareness of the interdependence of nations in these words: "We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations, far away... we have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community."

We remember President John Kennedy, who in 1961 affirmed for all people everywhere America's noble purpose as the world's champion of freedom, when he said:

"Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans, unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world."

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

These and other great Americans have spoken on behalf of a people that for two hundred years has sustained the flame of inalienable human rights and fought to extend its light over the entire world.

We believe that the American people will continue to do so. We believe that it is only through you that your government — will be reinspired to apply the noble principles upon which this great nation was founded to the benefit of all peoples.

We believe that you will insist that freedom remain indivisible and self-determination the human right of all peoples everywhere. Thank you.

'Dasa Sila Bandung' marks 30 years

By Richard Pastore
Rear

BANDUNG — Delegates from more than 70 Asian and African nations gather here next week to recall past anti-colonial victories and debate ways to gain more economic independence.

The occasion is the 30th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference of newly-independent

countries that laid the groundwork for "Third World" cooperation and helped spawn the 100-nation Non-Aligned Movement.

The 1955 conference was one of the major international events of the decade. It brought leaders such as Nehru, Nasser and Chou Enlai together with Indonesia's first president Sukarno to call for a speedy end to all forms of col-

onialism. "Let a new Asia and Africa be born" was Mr. Sukarno's slogan for the conference — a dream achieved with the dismantling of the great empires of Britain, France and Portugal.

Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumadarmaja, said 15 foreign ministers and delegates from at least 55 other countries would come to this West Java city

for the two-day anniversary conference on April 24 and 25.

Mr. Mochtar said the Bandung ideals were still relevant in 1985 but that the struggle was now for economic rather than political emancipation.

There is no point in having political independence if we are still economically colonised," he told reporters recently. "It's two sides of the same coin."

The great powers left a legacy of poverty, backwardness and ignorance in their ex-colonies, Mr. Mochtar said.

The Asian and African Conference declares its conviction that friendly cooperation in accordance with these principles would effectively contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, while cooperation in the economic, social and cultural fields would help bring about the common prosperity and well being of all — Indonesian Information Department press release.

DOCUMENT

JAKARTA — In April 1955, the representatives of Asian and African nations met in Bandung, Indonesia, to discuss the problems faced by those nations. This meeting, which had produced what is well known as Dasa Sila Bandung (Ten Principles of Bandung), was a historical landmark in the struggle of peoples for national liberation and has accelerated the birth of independent states in Asia and Africa. It has kindled a flame, a spirit of solidarity and determination, that has illuminated the hearts of mankind throughout Asia and Africa. The basic ideas and orientation conceived at Bandung as expressed in the Conference Final Communiqué have inspired the establishment of the Non-aligned Movement. The following is the complete text of Dasa Sila Bandung as stipulated in the Final Communiqué of the Asian-African Conference:

The Asian-African Conference gave anxious thought to the question of world peace and cooperation. It viewed with deep concern the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war. The problem of peace is correlative with the problem of international security. In this connection, all states should co-

operate, especially through the United Nations, in bringing about the reduction of armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control. In this way, international peace can be promoted and nuclear energy may be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This would help answer the needs

particularly of Asia and Africa, for what they urgently require are social progress and better standards of life in large freedom. Freedom and peace are interdependent. The right of self-determination must be enjoyed by all peoples, and freedom and independence must be granted, with the least possible delay, to those who are still dependent peoples. Indeed, all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own way of life, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, nations should practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and develop friendly cooperation on the basis of the following principles:

1. Respect for fundamental

human rights and for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations;

3. recognition of the equality of all races and of the equality of all nations, large and small;

4. abstention from intervention or interference in the internal affairs of another country;

5. respect for the right of each nation to defend itself singly or collectively, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. A. abstention from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers;

B. abstention by any country from exerting pressures on other countries;

7. Refraining from acts of threats of aggression or the use of force against the territorial

integrity or political independence of any country;

8. settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. promotion of mutual interests and cooperation;

10. respect for justice and international obligations.

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1985

AMMAN/LONDON				LONDON/AMMAN			
MON	WED	FRI	SAT	DAYS OF OPERATION	SUN	TUE	THU
L11	757	L12	757	A/C TYPE	L11	757	L12
BA238	BA234	BA236	BA234	AMMAN	BA239	BA235	BA237
0025	0910	0025	0910		2235	0725	2235
						(WED)	(SAT)
				LARNACA	2050	0550	2050
0205	1045	0205	1045		1950	0450	1950
0355	1150	0355	1150				
				LONDON	1335	2230	1335
0545	1440	0545	1440				

All times local.
Effective date April 1st until further notice

Hagler disposes of Hearns in 3rd

LAS VEGAS (R) — It was billed as 'The Fight.' But to Marvellous Marvin Hagler it was 'war', as the inscription on his red baseball cap said.

It was also the opportunity for recognition that Hagler felt had eluded him — for acceptance as a great fighter.

Monday night, with blood oozing from cuts on his forehead and over his left eye, 30-year-old Hagler conclusively dispelled Thomas Hearns' contention that he was slipping.

He pursued the challenger to his undisputed middleweight title with a vengeance from the start, and after eight minutes of sustained fury in the richest fight in boxing history, he stopped Hearns in the third round.

Hagler bore out his prediction that he could absorb Hearns' vaunted right hands without flinching and without retreating. Then in the third round he also proved conclusively that Hearns could not withstand a full-fledged — and

great — middleweight's best punch when he sent him sprawling on his face with a thunderous right hook.

Hearns, 26, staggered to his feet at the count of nine, but was glazed and wobbly, prompting referee Richard Steele to stop the bout after two minutes and one second of the round.

"I haven't seen so much action in three rounds ever," Steele said after handling his 32nd title fight. "Hearns hit him with his best shots and Marvin never flinched. He just kept coming forward."

Yet before the end, Hagler seemed in serious trouble from the cuts, and Steele halted the bout shortly before its finish for the ring doctor to inspect the champion. The doctor allowed it to continue.

Hagler admitted his concern

about the cuts. "I was a little afraid when I saw blood, but when I see it I turn into a bull. I realised it was time to get serious and do it quicker," he said.

Short as it was — ending, ironically, in the round that Hearns had predicted he would knock out Hagler — the fight will long be remembered for its savage ferocity.

"He threw everything but the kitchen sink at me, and I took it," said Hagler. "But I showed I could take his right hand and that I wasn't afraid of it."

"Now I'm trying to knock on the door of history and go after Monzon's record," Hagler said, referring to Argentine Carlos Monzon's 14 middleweight title defenses, three more than Hagler.

In the immediate aftermath of the brawl that had a capacity crowd of 15,128 roaring constantly at an outdoor stadium at Caesars Palace, both men put aside the pre-fight acrimony.

Great as it was, promoter Bob Arum said a rematch was unlikely. "Maybe sometime later, but I don't think we could sell a rematch after what happened tonight," Arum said.

Though he has grown into a genuine middleweight, and said he would seek the light-heavyweight title if he beat Hagler, Hearns is

still the World Boxing Council (WBC) super-welterweight king. Hearns' defeat was only his second in 43 pro fights. The other was to Sugar Ray Leonard on September 16, 1981 when he was stopped in the 14th round in a welterweight unification bout.

Hagler has now won 36 bouts in succession and has 61 wins, two defeats and two draws. He was not lost since March 9, 1976.

Few rounds in boxing history could match the first here for sustained action and punishing blows by both fighters.

The 1.75-metre Hagler kept unrelenting pressure on the 1.85-metre Hearns from the opening bell, bobbing and weaving while unleashing a constant barrage of powerful rights and lefts to the head and short combinations to the body.

In the process, the champion from Brockton, Massachusetts, unflinchingly withstood a half dozen solid right crosses to the head from one of the hardest right-hand punches in boxing.

He also survived two cuts, one on the forehead in the first round and another over the left eye in the second. By early in the third, blood was oozing down Hagler's nose from the forehead cut, prompting Steele to call the ringside physician.

Briton Smith claims 2nd Boston race

BOSTON (R) — Defending champion Geoff Smith of Britain Monday won the 89th running of the Boston Marathon, beating his nearest competitor by more than five minutes.

The 31-year-old Smith, grimacing with pain from cramps at the top of his hamstrings through most of the final six miles, finished in two hours, 14 minutes and five seconds.

American Gary Tuttle, 37, was second in 2:19.12 and American Mark Helgeson, 27, was third in 2:21.15.

American Lisa Larsen-Weidenbach, 23, won the women's competition with a time of 2:34.06, more than eight minutes ahead of Lynne Huntington, a Briton who currently lives in the United States.

Smith said he was in constant pain for the last six miles of the race. He developed the cramps at the 20-mile mark, stopped briefly, walked a few steps, and then resumed running.

He said: "I don't know how I kept going. I just put one leg in front of another, gritted my teeth and kept going."

Smith was forced to drop out of the 1984 Summer Olympic marathon race because of cramps in his legs.

The former firefighter from Liverpool said he did not know what caused the cramps but added that they were extremely painful.

Smith said that for the last four miles of the race, thoughts of the 1983 New York marathon where he stumbled near the finish line to finish second — kept going through his mind. He said he kept wondering, "will someone pass me?"

However, no one came close to Smith throughout the race. Second-place finisher Tuttle said he never saw Smith after the start.

Smith told reporters he was disappointed that he could not break a world record, which he missed by six minutes.

The world record for a marathon is 2:08.05, set by Briton Steve Jones in Chicago last October. The Boston record, set by Alberto Salazar in 1982, is 2:08.51.

Smith said it was no secret that he was going for a world record Monday. He lost a contract as a consultant to the Adidas running-shoe company when he dropped out of the 1984 Olympic marathon, and said he was hoping for a fast time in Monday's race in order to get the best contract possible.

Smith said before the race: "I'm hoping to run the fastest race possible. The only person I have to beat is Geoff Smith."

Smith also said he considered it "ridiculous" that the Boston marathon did not offer prize money, and said he was "running today

only for exposure."

Most world-class runners skipped the Boston race because The Boston Athletic Association has steadfastly refused to join other major marathons in offering prize money. Recent winners Salazar, Greg Meyer of the United States, Bill Rodgers of the United States and Toshihiko Seko of Japan skipped the race.

Before the race, Smith's closest challenger was expected to be American Ron Tabb, who finished second in 1983, but Tabb announced on Friday that he would not run because of the absence of prize money.

Germany's Becker out of World Team Cup

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — West German tennis prodigy Boris Becker is to miss the World Team Cup in Duesseldorf next month, organisers said Tuesday.

Becker, 17, winner of the young masters tournament for under-21 players in Birmingham, England, earlier this year, automatically qualified for the home team as the highest ranked West German on the world computer list.

But organisers, who had hoped Becker would prove a strong crowd-puller, said the teenager's Romanian manager Ion Tiriac had decided he should rest in the week before the French Open, which starts on May 27.

West Germany will be represented in the eight-nation tournament by Hansjorg Schwaiher and Michael Westphal.

Most of the world's leading players, including Americans John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, as well as Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Sweden's Mats Wilander, are taking part.

Liverpool confident about replay

LONDON (R) — Steve Nicol and Alan Kennedy could force Liverpool manager Joe Fagan to make a tough decision before Wednesday's English Football Association (F.A.) Cup semifinal replay against Manchester United.

Nicol, the talented Scottish midfielder, and England fullback Kennedy both missed Saturday's 2-2 draw with United at Everton's Goodison Park ground.

But both could be fit in time to play when the two sides resume their battle for the right to meet holders Everton at Wembley on May 18, leaving Fagan with the prospect of having to drop Sammy Lee and Jim Beglin.

Nicol missed Saturday's dramatic tie — Liverpool came from behind twice and forced the replay in the dying seconds of extra time — with a calf strain while Kennedy has missed the league champions' last four matches with an ankle injury.

Fagan's policy is normally to bring back first-choice players who have lost their place through injury but England midfielder Lee and Beglin proved themselves able deputies on Saturday and the manager may have second thoughts this time.

Kenny Dalglish and Ian Rush, who set up Paul Walsh's last gasp equaliser on Saturday, have also been receiving treatment for ankle and knee injuries but Fagan said: "They will be out there for the replay. On that you can be sure."

The F.A. Cup is the one trophy Liverpool have struggled to win — their only successes were in 1965 and 1974 — and they have beaten United only once in seven cup clashes.

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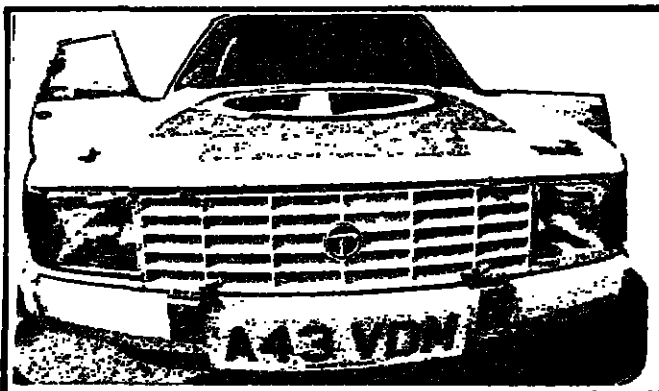
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Selfies 1/15

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2820/30	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3598/3608	Canadian dollars
	3.0090/0110	West German marks
	3.4040/70	Dutch guilders
	2.5000/30	Swiss francs
	60.64/71	Belgian francs
	9.1850/1950	French francs
	1925.0/27.0	Italian lire
	249.00/15	Japanese yen
	8.8100/820	Swedish crowns
	8.7125/722	Norwegian crowns
	10.7900/8040	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	331.75/332.25	U.S. Dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed below initial highs, but the undertone remains firm on hopes of a cut in U.K. base rates in the near future, dealers said. The FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT Tuesday was up 1.5 at 1290.0 having touched 1293.0.

Claxo firmed 40p to £1.20 on U.S. demand, continuing Monday's advance on its better than expected results. Thorn EMI rose 15p to 442 on bid speculation and among other leaders ICI gained 8p to 762, Blue Circle firmed 5p to 503 and GKN added 7p to 231.

Governments bond showed gains of up to 5/16 point while gold shares and North Americans were mixed.

In generally higher insurance, Commercial Union gained 16p to 228 on renewed bid speculation while among stores, Debenhams dropped 14p on profit-taking as bid rumours subsided.

MFI Furniture dropped 20p to 283 on profit-taking after Monday's strong gains on its agreed merger with Associated Dairies which eased 10p to 154. Tesco fell 9p to 250 following its one for five £1.45 million rights issue which accompanied its annual results and among other companies reporting Tuesday Taylor Woodrow ended 2p higher at 375 having touched 383.

In firmer banks, Barclays gained 10p to 342 with its recently issued nil-paid shares rising 8p to 181.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WED., APRIL 17, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you have the chance to better understand what your overall objectives are and to make some progress towards making them a practical reality. Think carefully.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Before lunch, concentrate on how best to gain your aims. After lunch, eliminate stumbling blocks in the path of progress.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get busy and gain that important goal and later you can handle some annoying problematical matter.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try to improve your credit rating and prestige and don't be forceful in trying to gain a personal aim.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have some clever ideas for the future, so make a note of them before getting into hard work.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Be positive in handling business affairs in the morning, and get good results, but later use tact.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 23) Come to a better agreement with associates in the morning, but later, don't do any work they expect that is unreasonable.

LIBRA (Sept. 24 to Oct. 23) Find better ways of getting your regular work done since later a new contact could cause a delay. Be prepared for obstacles.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Get amusements arranged in the morning and then handle business matters that require much thought and time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to please kin more in the morning and later be careful with communications of all kind.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can accomplish a good deal in the outside world in the morning, but avoid arguments at home in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Financial affairs can go very well for you in the morning, but after lunch, be careful to re-check whatever you do.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Early plan how to gain your personal aims quickly, but later use care in financial dealings to avoid a loss.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will easily understand the overall picture of any situation and know the best way to handle same, but later in life, will become more interested in pioneering and making a success of whatever is tackled.

THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

- Mild oath
- Official mark
- Pound
- Office message
- Song of joy
- Site of the Taj Mahal
- Term of address
- Native of Muscat
- do—wall
- Duty for one
- Card game
- Pleasant
- Relative of 1A
- Card game
- Part of a china set
- Actress Adams
- Small rodents
- Southern constellation
- Relative of 1A
- Accumulated
- 204
- Article
- Container
- Former Korean President
- Wasp
- Card game
- Smelly
- Native of Belgrade
- Card game
- Move unsteadily
- Roman poet
- Long
- "When I was —"
- Glen
- Rumors
- Make progress
- First name in mysteries
- Thriller of yore
- Sicilian landmark

DOWN

- Madame Bovary
- Paraphernalia
- Common Lat. verb
- Game played with blocks
- Liquor
- Rare's cousin
- Palenstian
- Single-celled organism
- Folded like a fan
- Ger. river
- Treat
- Sour
- Thus: Lat.
- Musical direction: abbr.
- Presley
- Australian city
- Pocahontas's state
- Saltpeter
- Scorned by the wind
- Conceal
- Starvation
- Surfaced
- Miss Home and others
- Dr. card game
- Card game
- Ringer
- Slavway poets
- To and fro
- Portale
- Dramatic complication
- State
- Tablet
- Part of speech
- Utter
- Irregularly
- Racially
- Author Factor
- Observe

China liberalises banking rules

PEKING (R) — China issued new rules Tuesday allowing foreign banks to open branches and conduct basic retail banking business in its four special economic zones.

For the first time in 30 years foreign banks will be able to do a wide range of business, in local as well as foreign currency, under regulations published in Tuesday's China Daily.

"The feeling is that they have taken a huge step," one foreign bank representative in Peking told Reuters.

The rules permit foreign bank branches and even head offices in the four zones for foreign investment — Shenzhen, Shikou and Zhuhai in Guangdong province bordering Hong Kong, and Xiamen in Fujian.

About 60 foreign banks have representative offices in Peking but their services are strictly limited.

In December, China permitted four foreign banks which kept branches in Shanghai after the communist victory in 1949 to take

deposits and lend in foreign currency there — but not in the China's own unit, the renminbi.

Now foreign and joint Chinese-foreign banks in the zones will deal in local and foreign currency loans, investments, guarantees, deposits and overdrafts.

They can also handle inward and outward remittances, foreign exchange, buying and selling of stocks and securities, trust, credit investigation, consultation and other services.

As well as increasing the range of foreign banking activity, the new rules widen the number of organisations which can conduct foreign currency transactions, which until recently were the domain of the Bank of China.

They do not permit Chinese individuals and wholly Chinese firms to bank with foreign branches.

But foreign bankers said the long-awaited regulations, promulgated by the ruling state council on April 2, went much further than they had expected.

The rules lay down no limit to

the number of branches that can open, although the People's Bank of China, China's central bank, will judge how many to accept and in which zone.

People's Bank of China officials told one foreign bank, which asked not to be named, that 35 overseas banks worldwide had already applied for special zone branches, 20 of which wanted to be in the largest zone, Shenzhen near Hong Kong.

China orders 3 Airbus

Meanwhile, China has ordered three European A310-200 Airbus and taken an option to buy two more at a total cost of 1.5 billion francs (about \$150 million), French Foreign Trade Minister Edith Cresson said Tuesday.

The China News Service said in February the national airline CAAC was borrowing about \$600 million this year from a Chinese state bank to reequip its aging fleet.

Nakasone rejects call to relax fiscal policy

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday rejected the idea that Japan spend its way out of current trade problems with major trading partners.

Some leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party have suggested the government borrow large amounts of money by selling more state bonds and use the funds to start public works projects which would stimulate economic activity and draw in imports.

But Mr. Nakasone told reporters: "the most important thing in economic management in the present circumstances is to avoid additional flotations of deficit-covering government bonds and to maintain stable prices."

For the last three years the government has been reining in public spending to cut down on borrowing and economists say this is blocking a rise in consumer spending.

Spending in the budget for the financial year that began on April 1 is set at 52,499 billion yen (\$209 billion), only a 3.7 per cent increase on last year.

The government's debt at the end of the current year will be

133,000 billion yen (\$532 billion), caused by large borrowings in the mid-1970s as Japan spent its way out of the recession caused by a sharp rise in oil prices.

Political sources said opponents of Mr. Nakasone's frugal policies within his own party say the government should not worry about this huge debt but instead raise spending to generate more economic activity and extra tax income.

They also say higher consumer spending would help to boost demand for foreign products and this would increase imports to balance Japan's huge exports.

Economists have predicted the trade surplus will be close to \$50 billion this year.

The trade imbalance has caused anger in the United States, Japan's major market, and in other countries.

In response this month Mr. Nakasone announced market-opening measures to try to stimulate imports and called on Japanese to buy more foreign goods.

Political sources said however the other party leaders felt this would not be enough to end the trade row.

New data aids dollar

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar recovered some of its poise on signs of improvement in the health of the U.S. economy Tuesday after tumbling briefly below three marks in early trading.

The dollar was helped by figures from the U.S. Commerce Department showing housing starts increased by 16.2 per cent last month, representing an annual rate of almost 1.9 million units. This was above market forecasts of 1.7 million units.

The Federal Reserve Board then said industrial production, which fell by a revised 0.2 per cent in February, had risen 0.3 per cent in March, although this was slightly below analysts' predictions of a 0.5 per cent increase.

After some hesitation, the exchange markets seemed to like the new data and the dollar rose to around 3.02 marks, though dealers said sentiment was likely to be more affected by first-quarter U.S. Gross National Product (GNP) data due on Thursday.

Early Tuesday dealers reported heavy selling of the dollar based on concerns over the U.S. economy, and the currency dipped to touch 2.9930 marks, a level not seen since late November, before improving to a Frankfurt fix of 3.0090.

In London, investors at first continued to pour funds into the British pound, pushing it up to almost \$1.30. But sterling also lost ground when the U.S. figures became known, fading back to \$1.2725.

Despite the signs of improvement from Washington, many traders are reluctant to hold too many dollars for fear that first-quarter GNP figures due on Thursday will show U.S. growth is running below the 2.1 per cent recently forecast.

Some dealers believe a downward revision could push the U.S. currency again below the psychologically important three-mark level.

World Bank chief plans to press for more funds

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — World Bank President Tom Clausen plans to launch a debate among international finance ministers this week on whether the bank's resources should be increased, despite U.S. opposition.

The international development agency chief said: "We are asking members of the development committee to support... consideration of this issue."

Mr. Clausen was commenting to reporters Monday at the start of this week's semi-annual meetings of the bank and its sister agency, the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The World Bank/IMF development committee, comprising finance ministers from both rich industrial countries and Third World nations, meets on Thursday.

Mr. Clausen's comments contrasted sharply with the U.S. position, spelled out recently by new treasury secretary Mr. James Baker who said the time was not ripe for such a debate.

Mr. Clausen did not say how large an increase he would seek, but it was considered certain to be many billions of dollars.

The United States, which is the dominant power in both the World Bank and the IMF, has expressed irritation with what it believes is a strong pro-Third World bias at the bank.

Mr. Clausen said he hoped to deliver a progress report on a new capital increase to this October's IMF/World Bank annual meetings in Seoul, South Korea.

The World Bank head also said he would deliver a progress report to this week's meeting on the agency's special facility for sub-Saharan Africa which totals over \$1 billion.

The bank is financing this fund, intended to relieve famine-ravaged parts of Africa, from both its own profits and subscriptions from several industrial nations. But it has yet to persuade the United States and a number of other leading nations to lend their support.

Mr. Clausen also said he was "somewhat optimistic" that this week's meetings would endorse his plan for an insurance scheme for private investment in heavily-indebted Third World states.

Senior finance officials of developing countries seek the formation of a high-level task force to make new, concrete proposals for tackling the global debt problem.

Monetary sources said the proposal, if approved by Third World finance ministers, should go before rich industrial nations who meet later this week in the IMF's policy-making interim committee.

The sources said the so-called Group of 24 countries nonetheless stopped short of a call for a global solution to the debt crisis and appeared grudgingly to back the IMF's formula of dealing with debt problems country-by-country.

The sources also said ministers from both rich and poor nations would review IMF economic forecasts.

The global lending agency predicts that world economic growth will slow to 3.4 per cent this year from 4.3 per cent in 1984, the sources said.

The decline reflects slower growth in the United States and Japan. Industrial nations will grow only 3.2 per cent this year, down from 4.8 per cent last year, the sources said.

A medium-term review of industrial country prospects predicts an annual 3.5 per cent rate of growth, but warns the pace will slow to a paltry two per cent if the U.S. budget deficit is not curbed and structural problems in Europe are not addressed.

IMF defends austerity

Meanwhile, austerity policies for poor African countries were defended as "generally successful" Monday in an official IMF report amid mounting criticism from poor countries that IMF policies can lead to upheavals, including the recent coup in the Sudan.

The fund's official IMF Survey was released as representatives of poor countries met to draft a position statement condemning that political and social problems are aggravated when the fund imposes harsh conditions for its assistance.

Critics blamed the fund last week for the unrest that led to the April 6 coup in the Sudan.

The coup occurred after Jaafar Numeiri withdrew subsidies for consumer goods in an effort to get an agreement with the fund to resume lending to his government. He then went on a trip to Washington and riots broke out that resulted in a coup.

The fund, composed of 148 member governments, generally endorses conditions set by the fund on loans to countries in financial trouble.

Monday's issue of the official IMF survey said: "African countries that adhered closely to policy measures outlined in fund-supported adjustment programmes in the early 1980s were generally successful in meeting programme objectives, according to a newly published fund study."

The study emphasised programmes in Mali and Somalia, both poor countries which, like Sudan, are in northern Africa. The article did not mention Sudan.

"The programmes in both countries sought to... reduce excess demand," the paper said. "Supply-oriented policies in these countries included exchange rate adjustments, liberalisation of pricing and marketing policies."

Reducing excess demand means holding down wages. When pricing is "liberalised", in the fund's language, subsidies are eliminated and prices rise. Exchange rate adjustments often include devaluing a country's currency.

The fund maintains that it does not impose conditions, and that they are accepted freely by the borrowing governments. However, if the governments do not accept the conditions they do not get the loans.

The same issue noted a March 15 report to Congress by the U.S. treasury.

The report, it said, "argues that proposals to weaken the policy conditions associated with fund lending programmes in developing countries would transform the fund 'into a development rather than a monetary institution'."

An appeal to ease such conditions is due Wednesday from a meeting of cabinet ministers of a Group of 24 governments representing the poor countries. Their deputies have been meeting since Sunday.

They were expected to say that imposed conditions are having strong social and political consequences in many debtor countries, including a serious decline in their living standards and a deterioration of their social systems.

One official from a debtor country, who spoke on condition that he not be named, said they would ask for a world-wide conference on monetary and economic conditions.

Poor states seek to increase trade with creditor nations

On the other hand, government of poor countries will ask the United States and other nations to ease their trillion-dollar debt through a reciprocal increase in trade, a representative of Argentina in the World Bank said Monday.

The representative, Mr. Felix Alberto Camarasa, termed the move a "positive adjustment," and said it was proposed by Argentina to representatives of the poor governments who adopted it by consensus at a closed-door session.

"Up to now we have had negative adjustment," Mr. Camarasa told reporters. "We have had to increase our exports and cut down on our imports. We want a higher level of trade all around."

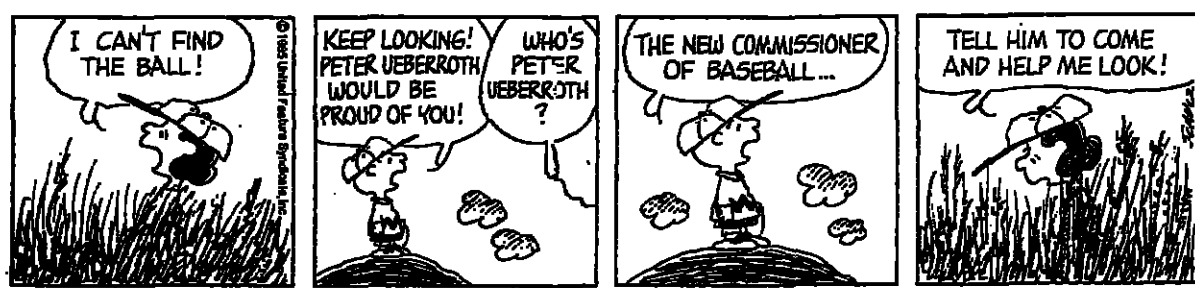
What he called negative adjustment, encouraged by the IMF, tends to raise prices in poor countries and hold down wages.

"Negative adjustment" has succeeded in getting Mexico an agreement with its creditors to stretch out the repayment of its debt. Other big debtors, particularly Argentina and Brazil, have not yet succeeded in making such agreements.

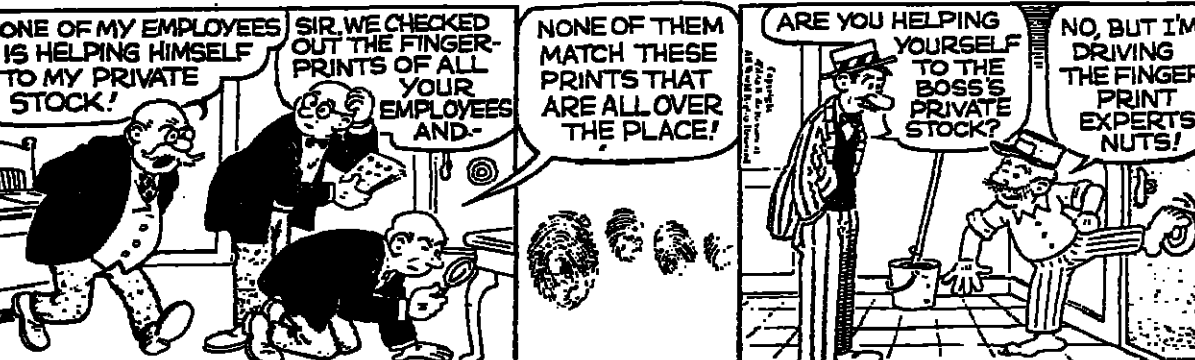
Argentina owes \$47 billion with the total foreign debt of poor countries now nearing a trillion. The World Bank has estimated that it will reach \$970 billion at the end of this year.

Mr. Camarasa said Argentina will issue a statement opposing tough conditions for loans. He added that it will also call for an issue of new money by the fund called — Special Drawing Rights — (SDRs). The issue should amount to about \$15 billion a year, he added.

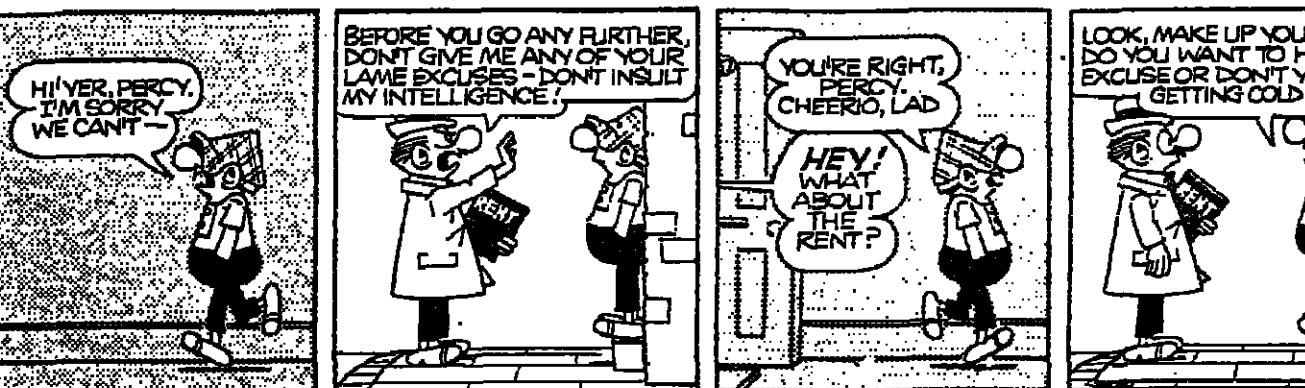
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PROUG
WPOH
DORNEV
LARULP

THE TUBA PLAYER LIKED HIS WORK BECAUSE HE WAS THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: UNCLE ALBUM BEHIND OUTFIT
Answer: What that gorgeous sky was — "BLUE-TIFUL"

O'Neill says Gorbachev asked for coexistence

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill has said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed a desire for peace and coexistence with the United States when they met last week in Moscow.

Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, spoke to reporters after he and 12 other congressmen returned from a five-day trip to the Soviet Union.

"We saw no change in policy, except a change in style," Mr. O'Neill said.

Gorbachev has said ... he has asked for peace and coexistence. The main thing is he has asked for coexistence and we want coexistence," he said.

Mr. O'Neill called Mr. Gorbachev "articulate, energetic and tough" and added: "I never saw a man better briefed than Gorbachev."

Mr. O'Neill said he told Mr. Gorbachev President Reagan sincerely desired successful arms

control negotiations in Geneva. He said other topics at the meetings with Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet officials included cultural exchanges, human rights, trade and international affairs.

House Republican leader Bob Michel of Illinois, another member of the delegation, said the Soviets expressed strong interest in improving trade with the United States.

Mr. Michel said the congressmen told the Soviets the United States could not ignore such situations as the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the shooting down of a South Korean airliner in 1983, and the recent killing of a U.S. army major in East Germany on an authorized liaison mission.

Mr. Michel said Mr. Gorbachev refused to accept any blame for the major's death.

Mr. O'Neill said the Soviets expressed an interest in having annual meetings with members of Congress. He said he and other members of the delegation expected to give Mr. Reagan a report on their trip later this week and then make the report public.

The United States has asked the Soviets to apologise for the incident and also said Soviet compensation for Maj. Nicholson's family would be appropriate. But State Department spokesman Mr. Bernard Kalb offered no indication of whether these subjects were discussed at the meeting.

There also have been reports that the Soviets have decided to discipline the sentry who killed Maj. Nicholson on March 24.

Meanwhile the U.S. government said Monday it would consider the offer if the Soviet Union formally proposed U.S.

inspection of a disputed Soviet radar station.

Mr. Kalb said Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin's comments over the weekend about allowing U.S. specialists to visit the Krasnoyarsk Radar Station if necessary "are unclear."

But he said if Moscow made the offer formally, "we will of course study the proposal carefully."

President Reagan told Congress the radar station violates the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty because it was aimed inward as necessary for a new Soviet ABM defence prohibited by the treaty. Moscow denied the radar is for a new ABM system.

Mr. Dobrynin said over the weekend that the United States should take such disputes to the standing consultative commission in Geneva rather than make them publicly. He said Moscow might be willing to let U.S. specialists visit the radar station if the dispute could not be settled in Geneva.

11 killed in Thai Airways' crash

BANGKOK (R) — All 11 people on board a Thai Airways Boeing 737 were killed when the plane crashed and exploded in flames near the southern holiday resort of Phuket, an airline official said.

Only four passengers, two men and two women, were on the plane. Their nationalities were not immediately known. The other fatalities were all crew-members.

The aircraft was just 12 kilometres from Phuket Airport when contact with ground control was lost shortly before 2330 local time Monday night.

A police spokesman at Phang-Nga near Phuket told Reuters in a telephone interview that witnesses saw the plane on fire before it crashed and exploded.

He said the plane had been due

to pick up about 130 passengers waiting at Phuket Airport for the return journey to Bangkok.

It was the worst civil aviation crash in Thailand since Christmas, 1976 when an Egypt Airlines plane ploughed into a textile factory as it was about to land at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport killing 52 people aboard and 29 textile workers.

S. Africa to pull out of Angola

CAPE TOWN (R) — South Africa said Tuesday the political advantages of withdrawing its troops from Angola outweighed the security risks involved.

"We now stand to gain more politically from disengagement to the border ... than the security risks involved," Foreign Minister P. W. Botha told reporters in Cape Town.

He did not elaborate but official sources say Pretoria feared Angola was planning to call a Security Council meeting at the United Nations to demand a South African pullback.

Mr. Botha Monday announced his country would withdraw its forces from Angola by the end of the week. On Tuesday he declined to rule out a re-occupation of Angolan territory in the event of increased activity by Namibian guerrillas.

South Africa invaded southern Angola in 1983, saying the action was aimed against guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) fighting Pretoria for control of Namibia (South West Africa).

Pretoria agreed last year to a phased withdrawal from Angola provided Luanda kept the area free of SWAPO fighters and Cuban forces. But it then delayed a complete withdrawal, saying SWAPO was still active in the area.

Mr. Botha said the South African withdrawal would shift international pressure back to the issue of Namibian independence, demanded by the U.N. but refused by Pretoria and Washington until 25,000 Cuban troops withdraw from Angola.

Meanwhile a black man was killed during the night when a black policeman who was being attacked by a crowd of about 400 people in eastern Cape province opened fire, police said Tuesday.

The 24-year-old man, who was not identified, was apparently carried away by the crowd after the shooting. One of several incidents of overnight unrest in South Africa which police blamed on radical elements.

Police in Pretoria said joint police-army patrols were stoned in eastern Cape townships at Grahamstown, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth and a police riot squad was stoned at Alexandra black township in Johannesburg.

An off-duty black policeman was beaten up in a Port Elizabeth township and was seriously ill Tuesday in hospital.

British princess confirms her father was Nazi

LONDON (R) — Scandal burst upon the British royal family Tuesday when Buckingham Palace confirmed a newspaper report that a close relative of Queen Elizabeth II was the daughter of a Nazi SS officer.

Princess Michael of Kent, 40, wife of the queen's first cousin, quickly confirmed the report and a statement from Buckingham Palace said she was shocked by the disclosure.

The statement did not make clear whether she had known of her father's past and there were immediate demands for full details of her background and her knowledge of it.

The princess, formerly Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, was born in wartime Czechoslovakia but brought up in Australia by her mother after her parents separated at the end of World War II.

She married Prince Michael of Kent, three years her senior, in 1978 but from the start there was controversy about her background.

The Daily Mirror newspaper said her father, Baron Günther von Reibnitz, was an officer in the SS (Schutz-Staffel), the elite Nazi Party force which ran the concentration camps.

The mirror demanded a full statement, saying: "The royal family is Britain's pride possession. Even 40 years on, the taint of Nazism undermines it."

In 1960 the Princess lived for a while with her father, who died two years ago in southern Africa, where he was a licensed big game hunter. The Mirror was sceptical about the palace statement that its report had come as a shock to the Princess.

"Does that mean it was a shock to her husband? To the queen? To the senior palace officials?" it asked.

"If they didn't know it, why didn't they? If they did — which seems far more likely — who concealed it?"

The paper said Baron von Reibnitz was a member of the SS as early as 1933, the year Hitler took power, and rose to the rank of sturmbahnführer, or major.



SIDON CLASHES: Heavy clashes in the Sidon area Tuesday between conflicting parties led to civilian casualties among the city residents (AP wirephoto)

Ortega blasts Reagan's proposal

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (Agencies) — President Daniel Ortega made a direct appeal to the U.S. Congress, asking for a vote against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's request for \$14 million in aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

If the Congress votes in favour of Mr. Reagan's proposal, "it would be voting in favour of a policy of aggression, interventionism, crime and terrorism against the people of Nicaragua," Mr. Ortega said Monday night, in a surprise appearance on the Nicaraguan National Television Network's propaganda programme, "Facing the People."

"If the Congress votes against it (the aid), it will be voting for a policy of respect for sovereignty and the self-determination of peoples and for a peaceful solution to problems," Mr. Ortega said.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Ortega told a news conference his government was "willing to make gestures on sensible questions that worry the United States." When

pressed about what gestures he meant, he wouldn't say.

Criticising "the manner in which the president of the United States has undertaken (to work) night and day to convince the Congress" to approve funds for the Contras, Mr. Ortega has begun an oratorical campaign of his own to counter the Reagan push.

He said Mr. Reagan's proposal that the Sandinistas negotiate with the rebels a plan for holding new elections was "the limit."

He also objected to Mr. Reagan's speech Monday at a fund-raising dinner in Washington to raise money for the rebels.

Mr. Ortega said Mr. Reagan had also met Monday in Washington with Nicaraguan Democratic Front leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero and opposition political leaders Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz Porras and other Nicaraguan exiles, calling it "a meeting of traitors."

However, a White House spokesman said in Washington that

Mr. Reagan had no meeting Monday with any Nicaraguan rebel leader.

Mr. Reagan has been strongly pressing the Congress to approve \$14 million in humanitarian aid to the Contras, with the condition that such assistance would turn into military aid after two months if the Sandinista government did not approve his proposal for negotiations.

Mr. Ortega called Mr. Reagan's initiative "an arrogant and unintelligent manoeuvre, since it is nothing more than an ultimatum that we reject and we have so informed the Contristas" group. Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — which form Contadora — have been trying unsuccessfully to mediate a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts for the past two years.

President Reagan Monday charged the government of Nicaragua with committing atrocities, massacring the Miskito Indians and forcing peasants into concentration camps.

Blood flow stopped in heart recipient

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (Agencies) — Doctors Tuesday closed tiny suture holes inside artificial heart patient Jack Burcham's chest to stop internal bleeding that caused the loss of 13 litres of blood.

Doctor Allan Lansing, director of the Humana Heart Institute International, said Burcham, who became the world's fifth artificial heart recipient Sunday, remained in critical but stable condition after the two-hour operation.

The surgery was ordered after doctors determined the leakage could not be corrected by further blood transfusions and the use of coagulant drugs.

It marked the third time in as many mechanical heart operations at the institute that the patient has

had to undergo repeat surgery for bleeding within hours of receiving the two-chambered pump.

Doctors have said they face a tricky problem in keeping blood thin enough to prevent clotting and potential stroke, and thick enough to allow natural clotting and healing.

"Overall, his condition is satisfactory," Allan Lansing, the institute's director, told reporters earlier Monday.

Meanwhile in Stockholm, Sweden, the only man outside the United States to have a permanent artificial heart implanted was "continuing to make small but steady progress" nine days after the implant, Karolinska Hospital spokeswoman Tanya Blanck said Tuesday.

She reported that the patient's kidney function was improving "faster than the doctors had expected."

It was the Jarvik-7 heart recipient's kidney and liver condition that dissuaded doctors from attempting a human heart transplant. Karolinska's head of thoracic surgery, Dr. Bjorne Semb, said earlier that the hospital still would consider replacing the pump with a transplanted human heart "if his kidneys and liver get well enough and he wants one."

Dr. Semb said that a condition for human heart transplants is that kidneys and liver are well enough "to stand the drugs used to prevent the body from rejecting the new heart."

China, Australia to explore economic ventures

CANBERRA, Australia (Agencies) — China and Australia agreed Tuesday to explore a broad range of economic ventures that will provide a model for China's policy of increasing commercial and cultural contact with the West.

A joint communique, issued after talks between Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Bob Hawke, said the two countries have agreed prospects are good cooperation in iron and steel projects are "very good."

The comment lead to speculation here that the signing of a joint venture between China and the Australian mining company Hamersley Iron is close for the development of a huge iron ore deposit at Mt. Channar in western Australia.

Mr. Hu visited the mine on Sunday and told Mr. Hawke: "Let's mine it together."

The communique also said a

high-level Australian delegation will discuss the development and planning of China's transportation industry.

Australian officials said businessman Sir Peter Abeles would head the delegation of top Australian executives that will study China's transportation system, including railways and civil airlines.

Abeles is chairman of Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd. (TNT), a major Australian transport company with shipping and trucking interests in Europe and the United States.

Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, who owns publishing and television interests in the U.S., Britain and Australia, will also build an international press centre in Peking, the officials said.

Mr. Hu, making his first major speech outside the Communist World, said Tuesday Peking's

open-door policy was unstoppable and nothing would shake China's programme of modernisation.

ional Press Club the only change would be in the direction of opening the door still wider.

"The policy of opening to the outside world ... will not be shaken by anything," Mr. Hu said through an interpreter when asked what security investors could expect in China.

Mr. Hu, 69, who is on the first leg of a 12-day South Pacific tour, said modernisation of the world's most populous nation would be in two stages.

The aim was to quadruple the gross national product by the end of the century and to catch up with advanced countries in the first 50 years of next century, he said.

China would break from self-seclusion, carry out bold reforms and open up to the outside world while bringing down regional barriers at home.

are no cause for alarm because they may not reflect disease patterns in developed countries.

"There is a lot of evidence to support the other view that there is no household transmission other than perhaps to spouses," he said, adding:

"Even in Zaire, we still have a majority of people living in intimate contact with AIDS cases for years with no evidence of infection. If it were, highly contagious, everyone would be infected."

One of the studies on increased incidence of AIDS among heterosexuals was presented by Doctor C.A. Harris, of New York, who said of 25 sexual partners of AIDS victims studied, 72 per cent had traces of the virus.

Dr. Curran said it was not known whether a single sexual encounter could pass on the disease. "This is an extremely important area of future study," he said.

COLUMN

China executes 3 for orgies

PEKING (AP) — A 43-year-old former waitress and two men in their 20s have been executed and several others jailed in the Chinese city of Xian for holding wild orgies in her home involving more than 100 people, a local newspaper reported. The Shaanxi daily said Ma Yanquin, the former waitress, formed a gang with Su Yulin and Gan Tao, and "held obscene all-night half-naked dance parties and committed promiscuity." The paper's Sunday edition, seen Tuesday in Peking, said the trio held such orgies more than 20 times. Miss Ma also incited Su to an unspecified number of rapes of young girls, the account said. The Xian Intermediate People's Court ordered them executed on Saturday, and gave six collaborators life sentences and an unspecified number of others jail terms ranging from five to 15 years, the account said.

Airline plans computer games

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore Airlines (SIA) said Tuesday it would equip its planes with computer games to entertain passengers. An SIA spokesman said the games, including computer chess and poker, would be installed later this month on Boeing 747s used on long-haul flights. SIA tried to introduce jackpot machines in 1981 but abandoned the plan because of technical difficulties.

Prostitutes protest in Paris

PARIS (AP) — Parisian prostitutes marched to the prime minister's residence on Tuesday to protest plans to kick them out of the Saint Denis area, known as a "red light district." About 60 prostitutes, their faces hidden under hoods or behind masks, gathered at Saint Denis, before taking the metro to Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides, across the Seine River, and marching to the prime minister's residence. "We are being used. Let us work and live," said a banner held by some of the group. "End Hypocrisy: Arrests and Taxes," said another. A woman identifying herself only as Katia said the group would demand a meeting with officials at the prime minister's office or "tomorrow I will go on a hunger strike in a church." The women are demanding that the studios where they work be returned to those "who put their money into them and on whose backs one wants to make vulgar speculation," Katia said.

Inland naval base sinking

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Navy officers have sent a distress signal to the Ministry of Works to help stop a navy communications base from sinking in the middle of New Zealand's volcanic desert region. The Irirangi Base, 200 kilometres north of Wellington, has the same designation as a ship, HMNZS, which means Her Majesty's New Zealand Ship, and has 8 sailors aboard. The main transmitting station of the landlocked naval base began sinking into the ground when a heavy airconditioning unit was installed on the roof to help keep delicate electronic equipment at the right temperature. The problem was intensified because the soil underneath the foundations has to be kept wet to keep the equipment working. Doors began to jam and several windows broke or fell out as the building sank about 10 centimetres, a navy spokesman said.

U.S. prisoners end uprising

ODENVILLE, Alabama (AP) — Authorities credited a show of force by state law officers and national guardsmen for the surrender of inmates who held the warden and 21 other people hostage for about 10 hours at a state prison. More than 200 prisoners, making a wide-ranging list of demands, seized the classification office at St. Clair County Correctional Facility Monday morning using clubs, knives and guns for the attack that injured seven prison employees, and at least five inmates. None of the employees including two beaten unconscious in the takeover, were hospitalised, officials said. The uprising ended about 10 hours later with the release of all the captives. Prison commissioner Fred Smith refused to accept a list of 30 demands, most seeking greater personal liberty behind prison walls, except for allowing a filmed statement by the rebel inmates.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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THE ORDER OF THINGS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♦ KQ6
♦ AKJ9
♦ AJ83
♦ Q6

WEST
♦ J973
♦ 52
♦ 10652
♦ 942

EAST
♦ 104
♦ Q763
♦ 94
♦ K8753

SOUTH
♦ A852
♦ 1084
♦ K87
♦ AJ10

The bidding:
North East South West
1♥ Pass 2NT Pass
6NT Pass Pass
Opening lead: Six of ♠.

South, declarer at a small slam in no trump, had three possible sources for his 12th trick: a heart finesse; a club finesse; or a 3-3 spade break. In which order should he test those possibilities to give himself the best shot for his slam?

With his flat hand and weak spade suit, South felt that a jump to two no trump was more descriptive than a one spade response. North's leap to slam was simply a matter of arithmetic.

In the modern fashion, West led the second-best of a suit in which he held no interest. Declarer won in hand and routinely tried the heart

finesse. East won the queen and made the devious shift to a club. Declarer was about to take the finesse when the thought struck him: "What if the club finesse also were to fail when the spades were 3-3 all the time?"

Although the finesse was the percentage play, declarer opted to forgo it in favor of the spade break or a squeeze. But the odds held and no squeeze materialized — down one.

We don't fault declarer for his line of play and we congratulate East on his fine performance. However, we do feel that South didn't give himself every chance. Declarer shouldn't test spades before trying at least one finesse because if spades are 4-2 and he loses whichever finesse he tries to the hand with the long spade he will be defeated. If declarer is going to lose a trick, he might as well do so to the hand that cannot harm him.

After winning the diamond in hand, declarer should cross to dummy with the king of spades and try the club finesse. If that loses, declarer can win any return from West, cash two more rounds of spades to see if that suit will break and, if it does not, he can still fall back on the heart finesse. That allows him to try all three possibilities and make his slam if any one of them succeeds.